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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi.*

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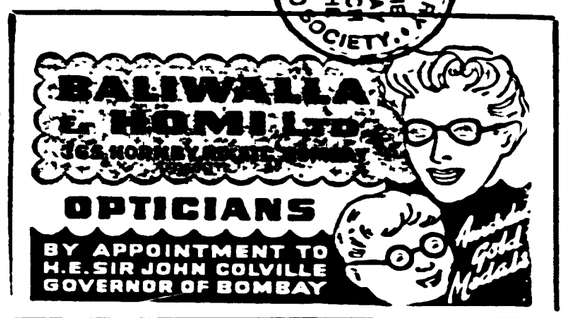

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A.I.C.C. TAKES UP PRINCES' CHALLENGE

Nehru And Sardar Patel Defend Working Committee's Stand

KRIPALANI'S CONCLUDING ADDRESS

NEW DELHI, June 15 (A.P.I.): Winding up the proceedings of the A. I. C. C. the Congress President, Acharya Kripalani urged that the Constituent Assemblies of the Indian Union and the seceding areas should set up a Joint Committee to go into the matter of the rights of minorities in their respective areas "This may ensure us against individuals and excited and fanatical mobs from taking the work of vengeance that is outside political and moral law into their own hands." He was sure that those who would hold the reins of authority after August 15th in India would make it their duty to see that justice was done to the Hindu and other minorities in Pakistan.

A SOVEREIGN BODY

The Congress President declared that as a result of the acceptance of the plan of June 3, the Constituent Assembly had become a Sovereign Body. "We are no longer bound by the Document of May 16. In any case, today, ours is a Sovereign Assembly. No court of law here in India or outside has any jurisdiction over our Constituent Assembly. Now that it has met and made its own rules of procedure it cannot even be dissolved except by its own vote." He could not therefore see why the States' peoples' representatives could not be allowed into the Constituent Assembly. He suggested that the people of all these States who had not yet sent their representatives should do so now. Wherever legislative assemblies existed those assemblies elect representatives by single transferable vote as in British India. "But where no such assemblies exist, other devices may be used to elect representatives. Such representatives have a right to sit in our Constituent Assembly which is in sovereign body."

Referring to reports that some Indian States were mobilising their forces, he said if these were true, the Government of India must take note of them and act quickly and competently.

THE REAL FEAR

The ghastly experiences had no doubt affected his approach to the question. Some A.I.C.C. members had accused the Working Committee that they had agreed to division out of fear. He must admit the truth of this charge, but not in the same sense in which it was made. "The fear is not for the lives lost, or of the widow's wail, or the orphan's cry or of the many houses burnt. The fear is that if we go on like this, retaliating and heaping indignities upon each other, we shall progressively reduce ourselves to a state of cannibalism and worse.

Even Mahatma Gandhi had not yet found a way of tackling the problem on a mass scale. When he taught non-violent non-co-operation, he had shown a definite method which he could at least mechanically follow. Today he himself was groping in the dark.

MEERUT STATEMENT RECALLED

The Congress President said he had answered this question at Meerut. He had said then that as the Centre has refused to function, the provinces had become virtually independent. For instance, the Government in Bihar should have given a warning to the Government of Bengal that if the Hindus in Bengal were cruelly treated, the Bihar Government with the best will in the world would not be able protect the lives of the Muslims resident in Behar. This would have raised the issue to the international plane where organised Governments dealt with each other. The issue would have been taken out of the hands of excited mob fury which knew no morality, no law and no restraint. International violence had at least some system and method about it. He was sure those who would hold the reins of authority after August 15 in India would make it their duty to see that justice was done to the Hindu minorities in Pakistan. "If my words carry weight with the Pakistan section of India, I would say; let the two constituent assemblies appoint a joint committee to go into the matter of the minority rights."

Congress Votes For Partition Plan

Kripalani Urges Jt. Committee Of Consemblies To Protect Minority Rights

NEW DELHI, June 15. (A.P.I.): The A.I.C.C. passed the resolution accepting H.M.G.'s June 3 statement, by 157 votes to 29.

Two hundred and eighteen members were present and 23 members did not vote.

PARTITION OR BALKANISATION AND ANARCHY

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel wound up the debate on the resolution which lasted nearly eight and a half hours. Both Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel bluntly told the Committee that the alternative before the Committee was either to accept Partition or to be faced with complete Balkanisation and anarchy.

STABLE GOVT., SUPREME NEED

BOTH LEADERS DECLARED THAT TODAY THERE WAS NO RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY IN INDIA TO MAINTAIN ORDER. THEIR FIRST CONCERN SHOULD BE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STABLE GOVERNMENT IN INDIA WHICH COULD ENSURE PEACE AND PROGRESS.

A.I.C.C. Session Resumes

THE A.I.C.C. RESUMED ITS SESSION AT 2-30 P. M. TODAY THE COMMITTEE CONTINUED THE DEBATE ON THE WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION ACCEPTING H.M.G.'S PLAN OF JUNE 3.

Swami Sahajanand, the Bihar Kisan leader, opposing the resolution, said that the Congress had always said that it would be no party to a division of the country and it would not use force to keep within the Indian Union any unwilling part. The present resolution, however, put a premium on division. The British could do what they liked, but the Congress could not "cut up a living body"; for India was not yet dead." There would not be just two parts of India but many more. Since Mr. Churchill had agreed to this plan, and he was no friend of India, there was bound to be something sinister about the Plan."

PRESENT PLAN BETTER THAN MAY 16 STATEMENT

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Roy supporting the resolution, said that undoubtedly a United India would have been the best solution. But was that possible when a section of their countrymen was bent upon secession? Speaking as a Bengalee, he preferred the present Plan to the May 16 statement under which the whole of Bengal would have come under group "B." The situation in Bengal was such that a solution of the problem could not brook any delay He, therefore, accepted the June 3 statement.

Mr. Ansar Harwani opposed the resolution. It was a surrender to Mr. Jinnah's obstinacy The situation, he said, was identical with the situation of Britain in 1939, when Mr. Chamberlain had adopted a policy of appeasement.

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, President of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, said that some of those who were vigorously opposing the resolution today had on all previous occasions accepted the decisions of the Working Committee. They forgot, however, that the resolution that was before them was the logical consequence of those earlier resolutions to which they had assented. The Socialists, she said, did not oppose the Working Committee decisions just for the sake of opposition, but because they had known that the British were planning to shackle the revolutionary urge in India.

"A JOINT CONSPIRACY"

The present situation was created as a result of joint conspiracy between Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery. The Congress had expressed its readiness to accept Dominion Status, but this was a far cry from the Congress' demand of complete independence for the whole of India. India had been caught in the British trap. She said that she would have agreed to Pakistan if it could solve the present problem; but unfortunately it did not put an end to communal strife in the country, and at the same time divided the country into two. Concluding, Mrs. Asaf Ali said that she would ask them to vote one way or another. They must exercise their own judgment.

PT. PANT WINDS UP DEBATE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel then addressed the Committee. (The speeches are given separately on this page.)

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant then wound up the debate and the A.I.C.C. carried the resolution of the Working Committee by 157 votes to 29. On the first count the votes were 153 for and 29 against, but after a recount the President Acharya Kripalani announced that the resolution had been carried by 157 votes to 29.

Before the resolution was put to the vote those amendments that had not been ruled out of order were either lost or withdrawn.

The House then adjourned for tea after which the resolution on Indian States was taken up.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETS TODAY

NEW DELHI, June 15, (U.P.I): The United Press of India authoritatively learns that an emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held at the Bhangi Colony at 2-30 p.m. tomorrow. Mahatma Gandhi will attend and address the meeting.

Haridas Madhavdas Passes Away

Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Vice-President of the East India Cotton Association and a former President of the Indian Merchants Chamber died on Sunday night after a prolonged illness.

A leading businessman, Mr. Maridas Madhavadas was well-know in Bombay's community. A strong nationalist and supporter of the Congress he was a tower of strength to the national cause.. He was actively associated with many mills. Banks. Insurance Companies and public utilities, prominent among them being the A.C.C. Central Bank, Tata Hydro, Globe Insurance Jayabharat Insurance, Cetral India Spinning and Weaving Mills Maharashtra Sugar Mills. and Ambika Air Lines

He was of 62. He died at his residence at Choupatty.

PLANNING FOR PARTITION

Punjab Governor Calls For Party Leaders: Kiran Roy Sees Bengal Satrap

LAHORE, June 15 (A.P.I.): The Governor of the Punjab, Sir Evan Jenkins, has called a joint meeting of the three party leaders in the Punjab Assembly, the Khan of Mamdot, Leader of the Muslim League Party, Sardar Swarn Singh, Leader of the Panthic Party, and Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, Leader of the Congress Party, at Government House at 10 a. m. tomorrow (Monday). It is understood that preliminary questions regarding partition of the province will be discussed at the meeting.

PARTITION PROCEDURE

CALCUTTA, June 15 (A.P.I.): Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Congress Party, returned from Delhi today and met the Governor of Bengal in the evening.

It is understood that the procedure to be adopted at the meeting of members of the Assembly on June 20 to decide the Bengal partition question was considered.

The procedure will be settled by the members themselves at the meeting and that open voting will be adopted.

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, also returned from Delhi today.

MONGOLS WITHDRAW FROM SINKIANG

SHANGHAI, June 15 (Reuter): Outer Mongolian troops attacking Peitashan about 200 miles inside the north-west, province of Sinkiang withdrew on June 8 after four days' and four nights' of fighting, the semi-official Chinese Central News Agency stated today.

Thirty Outer Mongolian troops including one Officer were killed and a varied assortment of arms and equipment were captured, the Agency said.

The attack on Peitashan, alleged to have been supported by four planes bearing Soviet emblems, started on June 4 when Mongolian cavalry units attacked the town.

Tass, the official Soviet News Agency, denied on Friday that planes with Soviet markings were taking part in the fighting.

No Recognition Of Independence By State Rulers

Jawahar Warns States And Foreign Powers

Inherent Paramountcy Of India Govt. Cannot Lapse

NEW DELHI, June 15. (A.P.I.): The A.I.C.C. unanimously passed the resolution on the Indian States, repudiating the right of any Indian State to declare itself independent and to live in isolation from the rest of India.

Pandit Nehru, speaking on the Indian States resolution, said "We will not recognise the indepence of any State in India. Further, any recognition of such independence by any foreign power will be considered as an unfriendly act."

Pandit Nehru said, "There is a great deal of talk about independence and paramountcy, etc. Independence does not depend on a mere declaration by anybody but on various factors—foreign relations, defence, etc. It fundamentally depends on the acknowledgement by other parties of that independence.

"The paramountcy of the British Crown arose in India under certain circumstances. I need not go into the history of it but it depends on geography, on history and all manner of factors like defence, security, etc. If that paramountcy of the British Crown is withdrawn, as they say it is going to be withdrawn, what follows?

"So far as we are concerned, we do not agree with the doctrine of paramountcy as it has been declared, some especially during the last dozen years, by the British Government. You will remember that this business of a Crown Representative came into existence only a dozen years ago. Paramountcy has been exercised ever since the British became a leading power in India, first by the East India Company and then later by the Government of India that succeeded it. No doubt the Crown was behind it. There was no division in the Government of India as between that part which dealt with the Indian States and that part which dealt with the rest. The whole of the Government of India dealt with the Indian States. This distinction came in only a dozen years ago with the act of 1935.

"When there was some talk of a federation in India, the Butler Committee and others began to talk of paramountcy vesting in the Crown, so that it is a new thing. We did not agree with that but I am not going into that question now.

INHERENT PARAMOUNTCY.

"Insofar as paramountcy may vest in the British Crown, the British Crown ceases to exercise it; it lapses, or if you like, it returns to the States. But there is a certain inherent paramountcy in the Government of India which cannot lapse—an inherent paramountcy in the dominant State in India, which must remain because of the very reasons of geography, history, defence, etc., which gave rise to it when the British became the dominant power in India. If anybody thinks that it lapses, then those very persons will give rise to it againn.

"It must exist or the only alternative to it is that the various states in India should in groups, or otherwise, join the Federation or the Indian Union. Then of course, there is no question of paramountcy because presumably they join as autonomous and equal units in that Union and they share equally in the Union Legislature and the Union Executive. Presuming of course that those units are proper units, economic units, big enough units to be units of the Federation, they have the same position in the Federation, as any other unit like a province.

Probably, in the independent Indian Union there will be no distinction between a province as such and an Indian States as such but all will be States of the Union or whatever name may be given to them, so that over all those who are equal members of the Union, no question of paramountcy arises.

—"For those who do not join the question of paramountcy inevitably arises, because they cannot live in a void.

ONLY TWO ALTERNATIVES

In the declaration of May 16, it was

(Continued on page 5)

HARIJANS ENTER TIRUPATI

Temple Entry Reform In S. India Completed

MADRAS, June 15 (A.P.I.): THE WELL-KNOWN TIRUPATI TEMPLE OF SRI VENKATESWARA WAS OPENED TO HARIJANS TODAY WHEN THE PREMIER, MR. O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR LED A PARTY OF HARIJANS INTO THE TEMPLE AND WORSHIPPED AT THE SHRINE.

The Harijan Minister in the Madras Cabinet, Mr. Kurmayya, was also present on the occasion with his family.

The Devasthanam Committee of reception fed the party on the occasion.

The Tirupati temple enjoys an all-India importance attracting pilgrims in vast numbers from all parts of the country throughout the year. The richest temple in the east, it is the citadel of Vaishnavite orthodoxy and with the entry of Harijans in this temple, it can be said the temple entry reform has been completed in the south.

Travancore Dewan's Reply To Critics

TRIVANDRUM, June 15 (A.P.I.): Interviewed by the Associated Press of India today, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore, said: "This is a turning point in the history of Travancore and of the State as a whole. A challenge has been thrown out by the State Congress, which the people of the State have taken up not only with reference to the proposal for independent status but, and even more definitely, with the claim now advanced by some Congressmen and their agents that the future Congress Dominion must have powers over all States analogous to paramountcy.

"One enthusiast goes so far as to say that the States which do not admit this claim may have to be subjugated or resurjugated. Those States which have already entered the Constituent Assembly on the faith of the assurance of the Congress Negotiating Committee may have to ponder over this problem and readjust their mental focus. Further, the right of rebellion on the part of the subjects has been asserted by one or two persons and hinted at by the Congress President.

"All these persons evidently do not realise the implications of these statements and forget that this, calamitous doctrine would be equally available in the future Dominion to communists and like minded groups.

"Some leaders of the Congress have blamed British Indians like myself for attempting to act according to their lights and as we firmly believe

(Continued on page 5)

Hidden Hand Behind Disturbances

JAWAHAR ACCUSES BRITISH: URGENT TASKS TO FACE

Stresses Need For Programme To Repair India's Broken Heart

NEW DELHI, June 15. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an outspoken speech at the A.I.C.C. referred with bitterness to the partition of the Punjab and Bengal and said: "India's heart has been broken, but her essential unity has not been destroyed. How will you repair the broken heart? It can be only on the basis of a programme."

He expressed his horror and disgust at the riots in the Punjab, Bengal and elsewhere and said that they were no isolated riots.

They were planned attacks. It seemed the Administration had broken down and there was no authority left in the country to enforce order.

How was it, he asked, that the British officers who coped with the civil disobedience movements in the past were unable to cope with the present disturbances? Where there were Congress Ministries, disturbances were brought under control, but where the British exercised authority, there was chaos. In the Punjab where there was cent per cent British rule, Pandit Nehru said; despite the efforts of certain senior Officers, murder and arson continued. The trouble was prevalent the most where there were British Officers in charge and divisions under the control of either Hindu or Muslim Officers, were comparatively quiet. The Interim Government was able to do nothing to protect the people.

MOST URGENT TASK.

After giving a resume of the events that led to the June 3 statement, Pandit Nehru said that it would be a futile controversy to go into the merits of Dominion Status 'versus' Independence. The most urgent task at present was to arrest the swift drift towards anarchy and chaos. Disruptive forces were at work and the most important disruptive force was that of the Muslim League. Their first task should be the establishment of a strong Central Government to rule the country firmly and to assure individuals liberty of life and all other questions were of secondary importance.

NOTHING NOVEL.

Asserting that there was no question of any surrender to the Muslim League and that what he and his colleagues had agreed to was that the issue of partition should be referred to the people for a verdict, Pandit Nehru said that there was nothing novel in the plan for partition. The House would remember Rajaji's formula on the basis of which Mahatma Gandhi carried on negotiations with Mr. Jinnah. At that time he and his colleagues were in Ahmednagar Fort. They discussed the question in prison. While they disagreed with the approach to the whole question, there was no disagreement on the fundamentals of the formula.

LESSON OF CHINA.

It must be realised that it was not possible to coerce even with swords unwilling parts to remain under the Indian Domain. Had they been forc-

(Continued On Page 5)

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Planned Economic Revolution
The Sovereign Remedy
Mr. V. L. Mehta On Role Of Co-operation In India

POONA, June 15.

"The Congress Election Manifesto of 1936 speaks of the transformation of our society into a Co-operative Commonwealth. In conformity with this ideal the Government wish to encourage co-operative effort, particularly in the field of agricultural improvement, re-organisation of cottage industries, urban housing and, to the extent organised consumers prefer it, retail distributive trade. This view was expressed by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Village Industries and Co-operation in the Bombay Government, at Poona yesterday.

The occasion was the opening ceremony of a new Co-operative Training College and the Maharashtra Regional Co-operative School, to be conducted by the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay.

Mr. Mehta declared: The establishment of this College represents in a sense, a landmark in the history of the co-operative movement in the Province of Bombay and I am happy, as an old co-operative worker, to have the privilege of being so closely associated with this new and striking departure. The occasion also enables me to emphasize the importance which the Government of Bombay attaches to the enlargement and improvement of facilities for training in and training for co-operation.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

Holding, as I have been doing, for years past the view that co-operative training and education are preeminently functions which fall within the province of apex promotional or federal bodies in the co-operative movement, it afforded me, individually, great pleasure when the Government accepted the proposal of the Janardan Madan Committee that the direction and control of co-operative training and education within the Province, both for the officers of the Government and for others should be entrusted to the Provincial Co-operative Institute.

STIMULUS TO RESEARCH.

"By definition, a college is a siminary of learning and I am sure this new institution will promote learning and will, I hope, in course give a stimulus to research. Whether it will have contact with any University is more than I can say at present. But there is no reason why it should not develop into one of the finest institutions in the country for the teaching of applied economics, particularly in a field which is almost virgin, namely the economics of the countryside.

NEED FOR LITERATURE IN REGIONAL LANGUAGES.

"There is another general matter of outstanding and almost immediate importance to which I should like, on this occasion, to invite the attention of those in charge of co-operative education. That is the publication of as large a volume as possible of literature in the local languages of the Province on various aspects of the co-operative movement, for various grades of workers as well as for the general public. An educational institution like this College can do a great deal in this direction, and I hope this aspect of the task before them will not escape the attention of those in charge of it.

ACTIVE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

"The Government have already given ample evidence of the support it proposes to extend to the College by meeting all its expenses which will amount, in the first year, to no less a sum than Rs. 36,180 (recurring) and Rs. 8,000 (non-recurring). It has deputed as many as 40 officers for training in the year of its inception. I trust that co-operative institutions will also come forward to show, in similar fashion, their appreciation of the new step taken by the Institute. The movement should also see to it that the new activities have not to depend almost entirely, as they do at present, on funds derived from the Government. Every co-operative institution should deem expenditure on co-operative education as a legitimate charge on its profits. In response to a general demand the Government proposes to amend the law so as to make contributions for co-operative education out of profits obligatory for all registered societies.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

"During the last year and a quarter not only has the number of co-operative societies increased considerably but the range of economic activities covered has widened, while, side by side, the classes of the community affected and the parts of the province reached have extended largely. From being principally a credit movement, in this Province as in most other provinces, the non-credit sector of the movement has begun to assume greater importance than in pre-war years.

NEED FOR TRAINED WORKERS.

"This is not, by any means, an ambitious programme but even then it can scarcely be put through with any reasonable prospect of success unless first we have a well-equipped, duly instructed body of workers, both paid and honorary, and unless the economic democracy we hope to see built up is made acquainted with the underlying principles of co-operation and with how these principles work in their practical application to the problems of our day-to-day economic life.

PLANNED ECONOMIC REVOLUTION.

"Co-operation, as we conceive it, is not only a novel way of doing business efficiently; it represents a new way of life, it aspires to establish in our midst a new social order based on distributive justice, equality, harmony. It is planned economy with a social content. In India, hitherto, we are apt to ignore the ideology behind the movement or to grasp its social and economic implications. A College such as this should, I imagine, possess the atmosphere which will inspire those who come under its influence to imbibe the new social philosophy. Not only that, but it should fire them with the zeal of missionaries to propagate the new creed—seeking to bring about in a non-violent manner, a gradual economic revolution by inducing men and women working in fields and factories, producers and consumers, to get together on a basis of equality to seek their economic salvation on the basis of self-help and mutual aid."

CULTURAL UNITY OF INDIA AND CEYLON

Under the auspices of the "Buddha Duta Society" on the occasion of the commemoration of the day of the visit of Prince Mahendra Thero, son of Samrat Ashoka, to Ceylon, Shree S. D. Acharya-Swami, founder of the Universal Brotherhood Mission, gave a talk on the "Cultural Unity of India and Ceylon."

In the course of his observations, the lecturer said that during his six months' stay in Ceylon recently, he never felt even on a single occasion that he was either staying in a foreign land or speaking to foreign people, for the simple reason that Ceylon was never a foreign land to Indians simple reason that Ceylon was never a foreign land to Indians and it can never be so in time to come. On the contrary, not only Ceylon, but Burma, Nepal Tibet and Java also, in the ancient times, part and parcel of Mahabharat or Arryavarta the Greater India—and as such the cultural unity of these countries has been a self-evident fact since centuries.

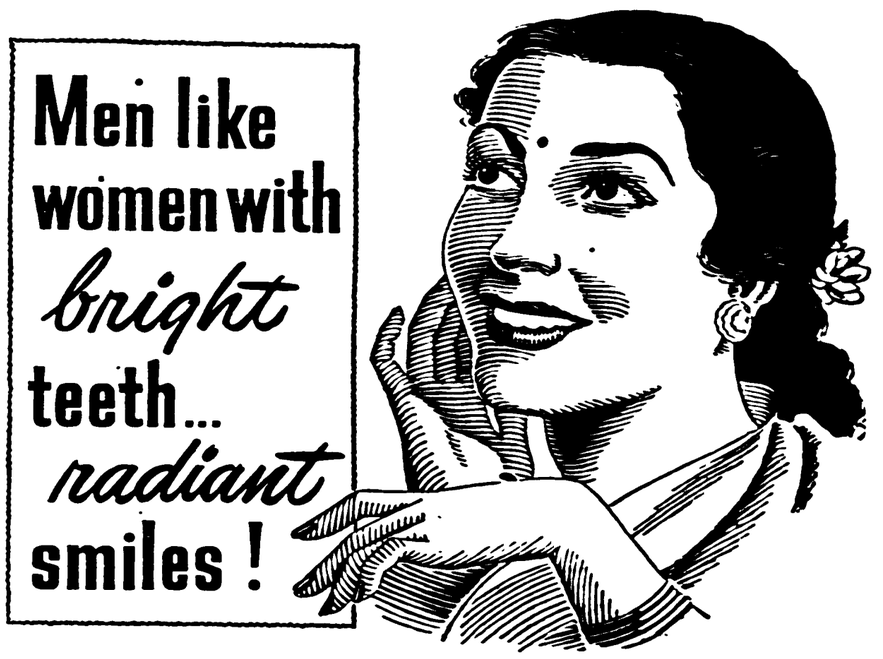
So far as India and Ceylon are concerned, India gave Ceylon a Buddha, a Dharma and a Sangh and there has been a long-standing cultural affinity between these two countries and such affinity will persist inspite of the racial discrimination sought to be introduced by the present-day power-politicians in Ceylon.

Hydari Inaugurates Assam Commerce Chamber

SHILLONG, June 13 (A.P.I.): "Assam will continue to be the home not of one community but of several communities, like a carpet which gains in beauty and strength by the harmonious blending of many strands, so I pray that the different communities and in these I include the tribes will co-operate in building up an Assam where progress and harmony will reign", observed His Excellency Sir Akbar Hydari, inaugurating the Eleventh Session of the Assam Chamber of Commerce.

Referring to exploitation of the industrial resources of Assam, the Governor said "what is now required is to proceed from discussion to action. Assam is rich in potential power resources. If these are developed, industry will come in the wake of power and give us some revenue to finance various schemes of social welfare which need to be taken in hand.

SANTIAGO, June 15 (Reuter): Dr. Gonzale Videla, President of Chile, warned the country's Communists in a broadcast that he would not hesitate to take the very strongest measures, should their activities make it necessary.



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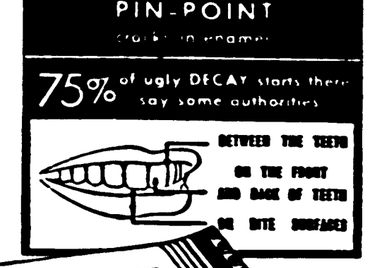

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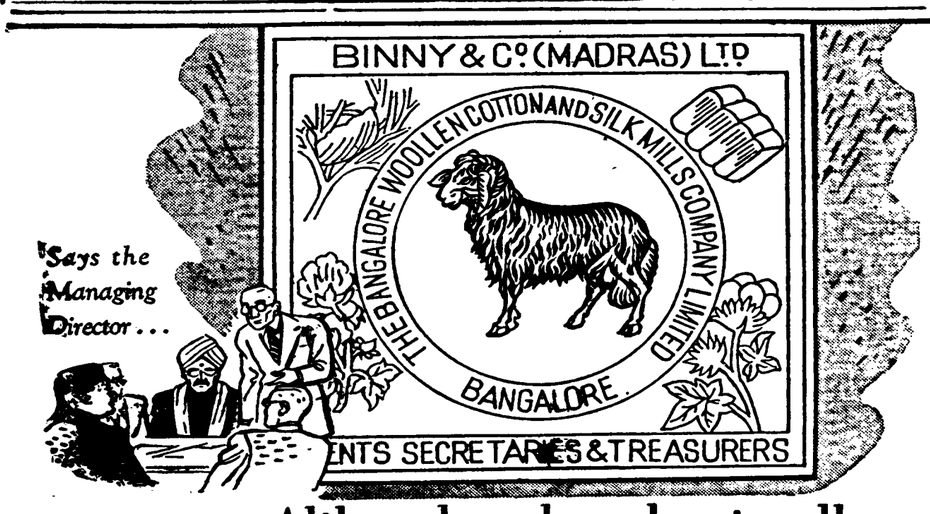
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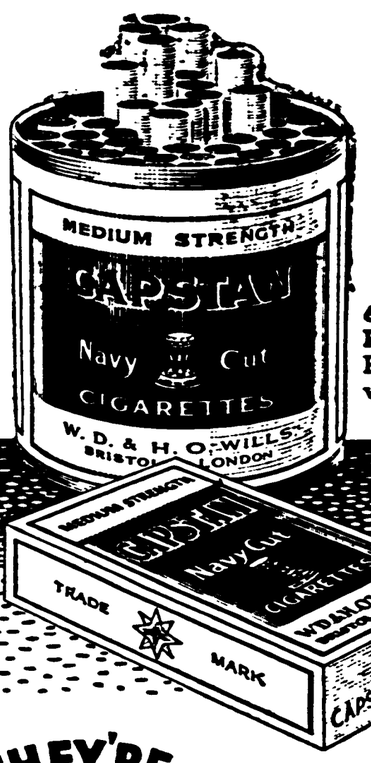

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 12, 2003.
Muslim: Rajjab 26, 1366.
Parsi: Deh 16, 1316.
Sunrise 6-01 a. m., Sunset 7-17 p.m.
Hightide: 10-08 21-37; Lowtide 03-22 15-52.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

AMERSEY—Mr. Haridas Madhavdas Amersey expired at 11-30 p. m. on Sunday (15th June). Funeral at 7 a. m. on Monday (16th June), at Sonapur, Queen's Road.

Uthamana ceremony will take place on Tuesday (17th June) at 4 p. m. (B. T.) at his residence Chowpatty Road.

Today's Engagements

MAZDAZNAN GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND SCIENCE EVENING: Today (Monday) at 6-15 p. m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTS LTD.: Inauguration of their Cotton Exchange Service by Sheth Ramdeo Anandilal Podar at the Trading Hall of the East India Cotton Association today at 12 noon.

GOVERNOR'S HOSPITAL FUND: General meeting today at 6 p. m. in the office of Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Alice Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road.

CONVERSATIONAL TALK: "Members of the B.D.M.S.F. will discuss H.M.G.'s Plan of June 3, 1947, at the Federation Hall today at 4-30 p. m. Mr. G. A. Moledina will preside and Mr. Mahmood Alimohamed will lead the discussion.

BLAVATSKY LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Mr. Kavi Sant Seetaramji will deliver Harikatha on the life of "Meerabai" at the Besant Hall of the Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty today at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.).

SALE TAX CONFERENCE: At the Sunderabai Hall, Queens Road, Monday 16th June: 5-30 p. m. (1) Speech by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Maghanbhai I. Patel; (2) Messages to the Conference; (3) Presidential Address by Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah.

Tuesday, 17th June: (1) Subjects Committee, at 10 a. m.; (2) Resolutions in the Open Session of the Conference, at 5 p. m.; (3) Any other matter with the permission of the Chair; (4) Closing remarks of the President; (5) Final remarks by Sjt. Naushir Bharucha, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Province Sales Tax Protest Front, and vote of thanks by the chair.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY: 22nd annual general meeting today (Monday) at 6 p. m. in the Bombay Legislative Council Hall.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, June 16.

244m. (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 P. N. Hombal (Flute) 8-45 Prabhakar Joshi (Darya Geet) 9-0 S. B. Mane (Asawari) 12-0 p.m. Programme of special interest to women 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mile Jule Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Dilruba Recital 4-30 School Organization (E) By Dr. G. S. Krishnayya 5-0 P. N. Hombal (Flute) 5-15 Kusum Gangla (Multani) 5-30 Sheik Chand (Nagpur) 5-45 Topic of day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Kusum Gangla (Patdeep) 6-30 Sheik Chand Ghazal (Nakshab) 6-45 Snehrashmi Krut Geeta 7-0 Monday Special 7-15 P. N. Hombal (Flute) 7-30 Kavi "Kanti" (Talk in Gujarati) by B. D. Anjaria 7-45 Bhavgeeten 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Musical Round-up (Relayed from Delhi) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B B C News (Relayed from Delhi) 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Interview with Krishna Hutheesingh (by Wayne Hartwell) 10-0 Krishnabai Hukkeri (Malkaus) 10-30 S. B. Mane (Miya Malhar).

IMPOSING MUSSAFARKHANNA AT UMRETH

Bandukwalla Brothers' Generous Contribution

At a gathering of respectable citizens Janab Bhai Saheb Taherbhai Saheb, performed the opening ceremony of the above royal Mussafarkhanna built at Umreth near Kapadvanaj, for the use of Daweodi Bohras.

This Mussafarkhanna has been built in the memory of late Mahomedali Noorbhai (Photo No. 2) by his sons Mr. Tayabali Mahomedali Bandukwalla (Photo No. 1) and late Mulla Fidali Mahomedali Bandukwalla (Photo No. 3), Proprietors of the well-known firm of Soap and Perfumery Manufacturers, Messrs. Bombay Soap Factory.

Fitting tributes were paid to Mr A. A. Jasdanwalla for his work as C.C.I. Secretary for over seven years, at a meeting on Friday evening at the C.C.I. Governor Colville unveiled his portrait. Picture shows Abu with the replica of the C.C.I. Club House and stadium presented to him on the occasion.

PRAYAG MAHILA VIDYAPITHA

25 Scholarships To Girl Students For Higher Education

ALLAHABAD, June 9: The Registrar notifies: With the object of encouraging girls to have the benefit of higher education the Prayag Mahila Vidyapitha has decided to grant 25 scholarships to the girl students studying in the Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. classes of its College. Girls wishing to have higher education and take advantage of these scholarships should apply to the Registrar, Prayag Mahila Vidyapitha, Allahabad at the latest by 30th June, 1947.

Government Scholarships For Advanced Studies

The Director of Industries, Government of Bombay, has already invited applications before June 25, 1947, for two Government scholarships for research work in Technical Chemistry and one scholarship in Electrical Engineering.

The scholarships for Technical Chemistry will be tenable for a year in India, preferably in the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, or in the Industrial Chemist's Laboratory and will be renewable for a further period of one year if the work done is approved and if the conduct of the holder is satisfactory. The amount of the scholarship will be Rs. 60 each in the first year and upto Rs. 70 for the second year.

The scholarship for Electrical Engineering will be of value of Rs. 75 per mensem inclusive of stipends payable by the firms, if any, and will be tenable for practical training in Electrical Engineering either at the workshops of the G.I.P. Rly., The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. or of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd.

The scholarships will be awarded only to bonafide residents of the Bombay Province and if the scholarships are resigned in either year, the scholars will be liable to refund all payments already made to them during that year.

Intending candidates should apply to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, who will supply any further information and the prescribed application forms.

Engineering Association Of India

The annual election of the managing committee of the Engineering Association of India (Bombay Presidency Branch) took place recently and Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand, Chairman of The Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., has been re-elected President for the current year. Mr. V. J. Shanghavi of Messrs. Dhiraj Pen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has been elected Vice-President.

KRISHNA MENON IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, personal representative of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived in Bombay this afternoon by air from Delhi. He was received at the airport by Messrs. B. L. Punjabi whose guest Mr. Menon will be during his short stay in the city. Mr. Purushottam Thakkar, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Joachim Alva and others. Mr. Menon will be leaving for Madras 'en route' to Malabar on Thursday.

Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association

The ninth annual general meeting of the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association was held on Wednesday. The retiring President, Mr. C. D. Desai referred to the unfortunate state of affairs prevailing in the Indian film industry today, mainly due to the disturbances which had occurred in the larger part of the country during the past nine months and impressed upon members the need for concerted action to tide over the critical situation. The annual report and Balance Sheet and statement of accounts for the year 1946 were adopted. The new Executive Committee is composed of the following members:—

Mr. C. J. Desai (President), Mr. H. G. Gadam (Vice-President), Mr. K. M. Multani (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. Chandulal J. Shah, Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall, Mr. C. D. Desai Mr. S. J. Bhatt, Mr. K. M. Modi, Mr. J. B. H. Wadia, Mr. R. C. Pandya, Mr. S. F. Hasnain, Mr. M. Bhavnani, Mr. M. A. Mughni, and Mr. Anand Subramaniam.

Clash At Sarsa

A Correspondent from Sarsa, North Kaira Dt., writing under date June 11, says:—A clash occurred here while a religious procession was passing through the town. One of the processionists, who is a well-known citizen of Bombay and who was trying to persuade the procession to disperse peacefully, was stabbed. Some people were injured and some shops and buildings were gutted. Police from a neighbouring station came on the scene soon after and have brought the situation under control. A fortnight's curfew has been imposed on the town.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 15, (A.P.I.): Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.) on 15th June 1947:—

Ahmedabad 102 83 0 0 minus 0.8 Ahmednagar 96 74 0 0 minus 3.3 Akola 105 83 0 0.8 minus 1.5 Allanabad 111 87 0 0.2 minus 0.7 Bangalore 87 69 0 1.6 minus 0.4 Belgaum 82 70 0 2.6 minus 1.2 Bhopal 99 80 0 .14 Bhuj 100 83 0 0 minus 0.4 BOMBAY 91 83 0 2.2 minus 4.6 Calcutta 89 83 0 7.1 plus 2.9 Cawnpore 110 0 0.4 minus 0.5 Cherrapunji 70 60 5.7 86.2 plus 37.9 Delhi 107 90 0 0 minus 0.6 Gowalior 109 94 0 0.3 Gaya 111 91 0 0.3 minus 1.2 Hanamkonda 104 86 0 0.6 minus 1.0 Honavar 87 77 0.1 16.9 Hyderabad (Dn.) 96 78 0 2.1 minus 0.2 Hyderabad (Sd.) 119 86 0 0 minus 0.1 Indore 160 78 0 0.2 minus 2.1 Jaipur 105 0 0.1 minus 0.5 Khandwa 46 82 0 0 minus 2.0 Lahore 107 T 0 minus 0.2 Lucknow 110 85 0 1.7 plus 0.8 Mahableshwar 69 64 0.1 7.3 minus 5.2 Mangalore 87 77 0.5 15.8 minus 4.4 Marbagao 88 81 T 1 7.1 plus 3.3 Multan 112 85 0 0 minus 0.2 Mussoorie 79 60 0 3.0 minus 0.5 Nagpur 104 72 0 1.4 minus 1.0 Ootacamund 70 53 0 1.7 minus 2.2 Pachmarhi 91 74 0 2.5 plus 0.8 Patna 110 86 0 1.8 plus 0.1 Peshawar 104 82 0 0 minus 0.2 Poona 93 76 0 0 minus 2.2 Rajkot 103 82 0 0 minus 0.9 Ranchi 92 79 0 7.4 plus 4.4 Rawalpindi 96 72 T 0.4 minus 0.2 Sholapur 99 75 0 2.6 minus 0.1 Simla 77 54 0.2 1.3 minus 0.1 Surat 92 84 0 0.1 minus 1.7 Udaipur 77 0 0 minus 1.3

FORECAST UNTIL SIXTEENTH EVENING:—

Thunderstorms will be widespread in Assam and East Bengal and local in the Madras Presidency, Kashmir, the east and north Punjab and the hills of the West United Provinces with a few showers in the south Konkan and Mysore. A few dust or thunderstorms are also likely in the southwest Punjab, southeast Rajputana and the west United Provinces.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain will continue in southeast Bengal and Lower Assam during next 48 hours.

Poona and neighbourhood: fair weather.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, June 15, (A.P.I.): Following is the weather summary for Sunday, the 15th June:—

Thunderstorm rain has been widespread in Malabar and Assam and local in East Bengal and the Punjab Kumaon Hills. Isolated showershave aslo occurred in Kashmir, the north Punjab and the south Konkan.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

...Set thine house in order.

—Isaiah.

The Bombay Chronicle

ON TRIAL

It would have been less than human, indeed incredibly unnatural if no bitterness were felt by Congressmen over the imminent division of the country. For sixty years Congress has cherished the ideal of united India. For sixty years Congress has worked and fought to win the freedom of that India. Freedom is at hand but it has brought with it division of the country, too. It is quite understandable that the atmosphere in the A.I.C.C. should have been one of unhappiness, shared by all, over the situation. But the issue before Congress leaders of the Working Committee was clear and imperiously urgent. It was a choice between fratricidal strife, brutal and murderous and continued subjection on the one side and on the other separation, temporary we hope, by agreement and consent and freedom from foreign subjection. There was no question as to the alternative that the Working Committee could prefer. During the debate on Pandit Pant's resolution, the Committee was subjected to a good deal of criticism by opponents as if it had wronged the Congress and the country. Nothing could, we suggest, be more unfair. The internal situation of the country is no secret to any one. Nor can it be denied by any one that, if allowed to drift, the country would have been plunged into the greatest tragedy that could overwhelm any country or people, namely, a widespread communal war. How could it be avoided or a better settlement achieved? There was no way of escape from the tragedy, except one. And that was to let unwilling parts of India go out of the Indian Union. Critics forget one very important fact in connection with all this. The Congress certainly stood and still stands by the ideal of united India, but, as Acharya Kripalani and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad both reminded the A.I.C.C., it is also committed to the principle of self-determination and has long since declared itself against coercing any unwilling areas to join the Union. Faced with the present internal crisis and with the determined obduracy of the Muslim League, the Working Committee, by accepting the Plan of June 3, not only did not let down the Congress but, in fact, carried out a definite commitment of the Congress. This also should be a sufficient answer to critics like Babu Purshotamdas Tandon who passionately urge a fight on the issue, with the British, ignoring with strange convenience, that such a fight would not be against the British but against Muslims and the "unwilling parts" of India.

The new plan had to be accepted. But let there be no mistake that it is an unavoidably desperate solution of a grave crisis. By far the best solution of the whole communal problem would have been the Cabinet Mission's Scheme which ensured both the unity of India and the interests and future of both parts of the country. The present plan, which has been forced upon the country by the blind intransigeance of the Muslim League, injures both, but more profoundly the seceding areas; nor is the division involved, natural from any point of view. As Maulana Abul Kalam Azad put it, India is one not only geographically but also in heart and mind, it can no more be divided by a line than water. Therein lies the hope for the future. Passions will subdue and hearts and minds that are prisoners of fanaticism today will soon be freed from the present thrall. Those who have so cheerfully and yet so unwisely succumbed to secessionist temptations will regain sobriety and awaken to the error and emptiness of their decision.

But, in the meantime, the plan is a serious change to the people both of Pakistan and the Indian Union. As Mahatma Gandhi repeated at the A.I.C.C. meeting.—and he has been urgently saying this at his recent prayer meeting, —the plan "puts both Hindusim and Islam on trial." Mr. Jinnah is, in a sense, placed in a more difficult position. Having got his Pakistan he cannot maintain his two-nation theory except by treating the minorities as non-nationals and, in fact, aliens. If every citizen of Pakistan is to be equal irrespective of his creed, the two-nation theory will have to be given up and thus automatically disproved. And he cannot do otherwise. But a graver responsibility rests on the Indian Union It has never believed in Mr. Jinnah's theory. It has always stood by the national oneness of all Indians. And it must honour that stand as the basic principle, indeed, as the very vital condition of its being. It cannot afford to be provoked much less to be tempted into denying itself. Dr. Lohia, the Socialist leader, struck the right note at the A.I.C.C. when he said that the Indian Union must not have a religious or communal angle—no matter what news came from neighbouring areas and that in the Indian Union there could be no talk of aliens; all must be Indians. This has to be the guiding principle of the Indian Union and must be honoured in practice. If this is done—and we have no doubt it will be done —the present separation will be short-lived Referring to the basic ties binding the two parts, Acharya Kripalani said in his opening speech: "Though we may have to part company now, sooner or later this basic unity will assert itself and those who are anxious to break away now will be equally anxious to return to the common fold". If the Indian Union proves true to itself, the secessionists, notwithstanding their present leaders and their cruelly blundering leadership, will even be eager to come back freed from the hypnotism of fear and hatred and conscious of a greater, happier and more prosperous future awaiting them in the Indian Union.

Contraction Of Economic Activity

Besides the usual statistical tables and the economic and financial review the latest issue of "Tata Quarterly" contains a leading article on the state of Indian economy. As a concluding part of the review the authors have drawn attention to the marked decline in the investment portfolios of scheduled banks. During the quarter under review disposal of investments exceeded 40 crores the estimate of the previous quarter being 50 crores. Disposals in the previous quarter were prompted mainly by a rise in commercial loans, whereas the recent disposals were due to a fall in deposits and a desire for liquidity. This is really only one pointer to the general signs of contraction of economic activity to which attention is drawn in the main article. The Indian situation is contrasted against the American and European trends which are definitely towards expanding production in an environment of release of personnel from war occupations and steady removal of restraints. The authors state that in India where the same environment has been created by demobilization and decontrol no steps have been taken to augment production. While the special difficulties of the Central Government during a period of constitutional transition are admitted it is felt by the authors that even the Provincial Governments are not sufficiently awake to the primarily economic content of their governmental responsibilities. It must be admitted that there is great need for educating our popular Ministers in the economic, which are the principal, aspects of their functions as custodians of social power. We hope that Government spokesmen will give greater thought to their responsibilities for the economic welfare of the people. We feel, however, that the authors have not given enough credit to popular Ministries, such as that in Bombay, for what little they have been attempting. And in any case little by way of concrete suggestion has been attempted. Is it too much to hope that the authors of this review from their close contact with business should attempt more detailed and constructive criticism so that at least willing Ministers may draw some benefit for their guidance?

Frankly Speaking

Does He Know His Limits?

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, is nothing if he is not an inveterate controversialist. With a record equal to the best in acquiring notoriety by statements each more provocative than its predecessor, he is ever ready to cross swords with all comers, to tilt at the tallest windmills. Last Friday he heard something on the radio attributed to Mahatma Gandhi and rushed off a telegram and simultaneously issued it to the press. He says that he did not ask persons who did not accept the independent status of Travancore to leave the State. He did ask officials opposed to his policy to resign from the State service. He only asked opponents, he claims, openly to state their opinions. Already seven prominent Congressmen of Travancore have been put under arrest for trying to do exactly what Sir C.P. invited them to do. And the fact that Mr. Pattam Thanu Pillai, the State Congress leader, has issued a statement answering Sir C. P. from Ernakulam outside Travancore, on his way to Delhi, has its own significance. Mahatma Gandhi states the case against Sir C. P. succinctly when he points out that if a referendum were taken in Travancore, there would be an overwhelming vote against the strange idea of an independent Travancore. The real question is whether the future of Travancore is to be decided by the people of Travancore or by a paid employee who is not even a subject of the State. And as if it is not absurd enough for an outsider like the Dewan to arrogate to himself what the people should decide, he asks other employees of Travancore State to quit their service if they disagree with him! Despite such Dewans, who ill serve the salt they eat by such wrong advice, it is to be hoped that the rulers of the States, including Travancore, will "recognize the obvious wisdom of making common cause with the people of the States." Incidentally it is a matter to be seriously considered—and Acharya Kripalani has already hinted at it—how far an Indian national could be permitted to make himself instrumental for part of the Union seceding from it against the wishes of the people.

A Madras Journal

"Tempo" is the somewhat curious title of the latest monthly magazine. The title is curious because from the contents one gathers that it is not a film magazine, in which case one could gulp it, even if one did not understand it! The magazine describes itself as "India's tempestuous English monthly"; but it is difficult to see any connection between "Tempest" and "Tempo." The magazine starts off with two articles by two noted journalists—Mr. Khasa Subba Rao and K. Rama Rao—both of whom are known to possess strong and healthy tempers. Even that does not account for "Tempo". Besides, those who know these two distinguished members of the journalistic fraternity well enough know also that that the tempo of their tempers does not go so far as not be retrieved by their charm! Despite the name the infant magazine appears to have been planned as a journal of serious reading, such as the article on "India towards Socialism" by Mr. V. V. Giri. We gladly bid welcome to this new venture from Madras, edited by Mr. K. R. Rao and we have no doubt, with a better understanding between what is intelligent and what is merely clever, the magazine will soon find many discriminating readers.

Sample Of Sind Administration

The outspoken criticism of the attitude and methods of the Sind Government with regard to the new Sind University Act, made by Mr. M. C. Chagla, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, at the meeting of the Senate on Friday, was fully deserved. Nobody questions the right of the Province of Sind to have its own University nor would anybody be so cussed as to wish anything but success to such an educational enterprise. But if the Sind Government is really keen on building up the proposed University into a great seat of learning and research as well as of culture, it has started off on the wrong foot. The Sind Act has been severely criticised by the Hindus of that Province. They fought against some of its provisions, considered retrogressive, inside the legislature, and the Opposition is now being continued outside. It is not necessary to enter into the merits of the Act. But whenever a new institution takes the place of the old, there must necessarily be some transitional arrangements. Although Sind was separated from Bombay twelve years ago, the Bombay University has continued to serve the educational needs of that province. At present there are seven colleges in that province affiliated to Bombay and hundreds of students in various stages of educational progress are undergoing courses prescribed by the Bombay University. Are all these ties to be severed suddenly and without notice to any party? Apart from the discourtesy to the Bombay University, which has not even received a copy of the Sind Act, what about the career and prospects of these hundreds of students? From this point of view Mr. Chagla did well in stating that Sind colleges would continue to be affiliated to Bombay and that the right of affiliating these colleges could not be taken away except by legislation. Mr. Chagla also did well, despite the grave provocation offered by Sind, to indicate that if a friendly approach were made, Bombay would be more than willing in helping to find an amicable solution. We hope this hint will be taken by the Sind Government even at this late hour.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS CALL ON JINNAH

NEW DELHI, June 15 (A.P.I.): Mr. Henry Roux, French Charge d'Affaires in India, Mr. Ali Motamedy, Consul General for Iran in India and Mr and Mrs. Saleh Adil Bashar, the Turkish Trade Commissioner in India, called on Mr. Jinnah today.

PARIS, June 14, (Reuter): The French Government has approached the United States Government with a view to getting a reduction of American tariffs on certain commodities which form a large part of French exports to the United States, it was reliably learned here today.

"Indian States Never Enjoyed Position Of Independence In Recorded History"

Alladi On Travancore Dewan's "Conflicting And Contradictory Statements"

MADRAS, June 15 (A.P.I.): Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, former Advocate-General of Madras, in a statement today on the question of Indian States says:—

"On the issue of paramountcy, I am quite willing to rest in the company of the late Pt. Motilal Nehru, Sir Sivaswami Aiyer and Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar and do not desire to court the honour of following the opinion of Sir Stafford Cripps, however eminent a lawyer Sir Stafford may be. In regard to the position of the Indian States, the statement in the Butler Committee report, which is regarded as a kind of Bible by some of the Indian States, that most of, if not all, the Indian States did not enjoy the position of independence at any time in their recorded history, is sufficient for my purpose. The history of Travancore and other Indian States as narrated in Atchison's treaties, to which no exception has been taken up till now, amply bears out the above conclusion.

"But the more important and vital issue before the country is: Is India or the Indian people, including the people in the Indian States, to countenance the splitting up of India into a congeries of States of varying sizes spread over the whole of the Indian continent paralysing its defence and communications and promoting economic strife and trade barriers, and to leave these matters to individual agreement or disagreement between the Indian Union and the five hundred and odd States which are now supposed to have emerged into independent sovereign units according to the protagonists of undiluted and unrestricted sovereignty of State rulers.

Sir Alladi adds: "The most interesting part of the present situation is that some of these State protagonists are British Indian nationals who are in the service of Indian rulers. If the cry had come from the people of any State, apart from the wisdom of the cry, there might be something to be said for it.

"At present, in the State of Travancore the Legislature is not functioning and, in the normal course, is not expected to function till the necessary preparations are made for the new elections by compiling a fresh electoral roll under the proposed reforms.

"The declaration of Independence and non-accession is made without reference to the duly constituted Legislature or to the people of the State by the process of referendum, which is nowadays a familiar mode of ascertaining the wishes of the people. The conflicting and contradictory statements and reasons given from time to time by the Dewan of Travancore for the non-accession of the State baffle any attempt by a disinterested reader to discover any coordinated or rational principle underlying these utterances.

INDIA'S RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN

LONDON, June 15 (U.P.I.): Dr. B. C. Roy does not favour the word "Dominion" used with reference to India even for a short period. He feels that as close co-operation between India and England is essential, the word "Dominion" should be replaced by an expression indicating the association of India with England as a free partner.

In an interview to the United Press of India Dr. Roy said: In future, the designation "High Commissioner" applied to the representative of India should also be altered as this indicates a status inferior to the Ambassadors of other countries. The representative should be qualified to sit across a table with a representative of the United Kingdom and discuss on equal footing common problems affecting India vis-a-vis other parts of the British Commonwealth."

SARVODAYA SOCIETY FOR WOMEN

Opening Ceremony By Finance Minister

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"I welcome the formation of the Sarvodaya Society which is a unique institution of its type in the city. This institution provides an opportunity to the women of small means to come together and supplement their personal and family earnings by co-operative work, said Mr. V. L. Mehta Finance Minister, Government of Bombay while declaring open today a food grain ration shop conducted by the Sarvodaya Society, a Bombay women's enterprise which uptil now was organising household industries on co-operative basis for the benefits of poor.

The Anand Bhuwan Hall, where the function took place was packed to capacity and Messrs. Purshottam Tricumdas Purshottambhai Kanji Mrs. Hansa Mehta and other speakers addressed and wished the institution a bright future.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said that the Sarvodaya Society had specialized itself in leather and printing work with which the women workers were so far unfamiliar. He had seen for himself the skill and efficiency which these workers had acquired during the short period. As the name of the institution indicated that it was a co-operative body, which aimed to popularise the ideal of the good of all (Sarvodaya) which was one of the tenets of Gandhiji's philosophy.

Concluding, Mr. Mehta observed let us hope this move of the Bombay women will strengthen the Society and enable it to be a greater service to the community.

AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR BETELNUT

The Government of India have informed Sri G. K. Govinda Bhat, Secretary of the All-India Supari (Betelnut) Federation, that in accordance with the resolutions passed at the Second All-India Supari Conference an 'ad hoc' Committee has been appointed to meet before the 30th June 1947 to formulate a Scheme for the development of Betelnut industry in India.

V. V. GIRI IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 15 (A.P.I.): Mr. V. V. Giri, who has been appointed Government of India's representative in Ceylon has arrived in Delhi for consultations with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders before proceeding to Ceylon.

During his one week's stay in Delhi Mr. Giri is also expected to meet the Ceylon representative with the Government of India.

BAGHDAD, June 15 (Reuter): The Iraq Government has imposed a ban on the transit through Iraq of goods to or from Palestine as part of the boycott measures against Jewish goods.

LATE ACHHAN MAHARAJ

Greatest Kathak Dancer Of Our Time

Achhan Maharaj is no more. A fatal stroke of paralysis on May 30, was followed by sudden death the next day. All this occured with such amazing suddenness that it lends a strange poignancy to the tragic event. He was only fifty-four and the other day when I met him, he was in perfect health with his usual smile and politeness. Yet the inevitable took place and he has gone the way of the mortal writes "Ariel" in "Hindustan."

It may not occur to scores of complacent music-lovers that he was the greatest exponent of orthodox Kathak style. In him we have lost the greatest Kathak dancer of our time. Being the eldest son of the famous Kalka Din, he sat at the distinguished feet of his uncle the great Binda Din from whom modern Kathak dance draw all its inspiration. In fact modern Kathak dance is, ultimately, traced back to Binda Din, the genius who personified the consummation of this art. What lies before the age of Binda Din is historical curiosity. Achhan, the greatest representative of his uncle's art and genius, was a spiritual link between the past of undivided loyalties and the present age of conflicting isms and fads in the art of dancing. While other stars will flash and fade, this luminary will shine brightly in the horizon of music. He was among the giants of yesterday.

BRILLIANT MIND

He was not only a great dancer but also a great authority on Kathak dance. With the aid of his colossal memory he could cull out the choicest Bol and Parans at a moment's notice. A brilliant mind as he had, he also possessed amazing imaginative powers which he utilised in composing most intricate and highly artistic variations and combinations of Bol, Paran and Tukra with an effortless grace. He was the greatest master of the extempore. Though unwieldy and heavy, he assumed a most imposing figure on the stage. It was always tough job for the tabla-player to accompany him. He would perform almost impossible feats which defied the sharpest mathematical brain. While engaged in such a duel, there was no rancour in his behaviour. At the end, he would just smile in his own Puckish child-like manner. He was a sporting soul who knew no malice His art disarmed his greatest critic. I have yet to see a greater master of Tal Lava and foot-work in Kathak.

IDEAL TEACHER

As a teacher he was an ideal. He trained his two brothers Luchoo and Shambhu and they are recognised today as two most outstanding dancers of Kathak style. I am sure they will keep alive the memory of Achhan their brother and Guru. The illustrious gharana of Binda Din and Kalka Din has these two torchbearers to lead the way. I know how devoted they were to him and there is no doubt they will fill up the gap gracefully. But I am also reminded of the child prodigy Birju, the only son of Achhan, his very picture. The responsibility lies on Shambhu shoulders to take care of this child and train him. I am sure, he will perform this task with religious zeal. In course of my talk with him, he showed his great concern for the child because he has hopes of his turning out a great dancer one day. I feel sorry for Luchoo who must have been shocked at being informed of his brother's death. On Friday, he was plunged in grief because his reputed pupil, the famous Menaka died. This was far away in Bombay. On Saturday Achhan passed away into eternal rest. This was in Lucknow. How subtle the ways of death are!

I knew Achhan fairly intimately. He was an ideal neighbour, an affectionate father, an affectionate brother and a generous friend. As time passes he will grow into an institution. As I go to that house where he lived, I am pained what history has unfolded in those rooms!

Why Supplies Of Consumers Goods Are Limited

Govt.'s Import Policy Explained

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 14.

The Government of India's import policy is regulated by the availability of foreign exchanges. This availability depends on two sources, namely, excess of exports over imports and part payment from the sterling balances. Against this availability the Government of India have fixed priorities. The first priority is given to food imports which are expected to take up one hundred crores rupees worth of foreign exchanges.

Priority number two is given to Defence requirements and Railways and telecommunication rehabilitation programme

Priority number three is given to capital goods.

Priority number four is accorded to raw materials for industries. The last priority is given to consumers goods. It will be thus seen that so long as this import policy continues, there will be very limited supplies of consumers goods available through fresh imports into India. Against this picture the Central Government alone propose to put into the pockets its employees about sixty crores additional money by implementing the Pay Commission's Report and Justice Rajadhyaksha's Award It will be thus seen that, on the one side there money is being pumped into circulation and on the other side the quantity of consumers goods is being curtailed. War time measures to mop up surplus money no longer exist. The result is bound to be further inflation. Availability of foreign exchanges is also being threatened by unplanned export policy and "unwarranted" interference from Industries and Agriculture Departments both of which often lay down difficult, if not almost impossible, conditions for exports. One view here is that unless high level decisions are taken to reorganise India's foreign trade—both import and export trade—India would slide into financial and economic chaos from which it will be difficult to extricate it.

Marshall Plan For Europe

Implications Of Financial Aid Discussed

LONDON, June 15 (Reuter): The present assumption in the city of London is that any European body formed to qualify for American assistance in accordance with United States Secretary of State Marshall's speech at Harvard, could have mainly consultative functions. It might be analogous to the European Coal Organisation or the International Emergency Food Council, a place where constructive plans can be concerted and, in particular, where requirements can be collated and referred to Governments, above all the United States Government, which can do something to fill them, writes Reuter's Financial Editor.

It cannot be expected that the United States Government would put a pool either of dollars or of goods into the hands of an international body, at any rate unless it retains a veto as it (or any other Government whose money may be lent) does on the Bretton Woods World Bank.

Neither the United States nor any other Government entrusts its food surpluses to the international emergency Food Council. Contrary to common supposition the latter has no executive functions.

Wall Street bankers are reported to believe that some countries will exaggerate their dollar requirements just as (as is now common ground between both British and United States officials) some countries have exaggerated their grain requirements, in the home that in the general scaling down they will get something nearer their real requirements. Unbalance of world trade with the United States, now running at about 1,000,000,000 dollars a month, is a problem almost beyond exaggeration. Wall Street thinks that exaggeration is already occurring and is prepared to name but it may be a lesser factor for dollars for grain if only because the real problem of dollars is so much graver.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

I

"On the other hand I asked opponents openly to state opinions".—Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, in a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi dated June 13.

II

In all seven members of the State Congress were taken into custody this afternoon in Trivandrum and a few other centres in the State for defiance of the magisterial ban on the holding of meetings and demonstrations in celebration of "Constituent Assembly Day"—A.P.I. report dated June 13.

* * *

Addressing the A.I.C.C Acharya Kripalani was sure that "those who are anxious to break away now will be equally anxious to return to the common fold."

Desiring, as he did and does, subsequent reunion Acharya Kripalani couldn't have done worse than make the prediction and thereby strengthen the determination of the leaders of Pakistan as a matter of honour and principle, to prove him wrong as any disastrous cost.

* * *

Moving acceptance of the resolution, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, declared that "in the Indian Union the two-nation theory would not be tolerated and every citizen would have to give absolute and unphrit loyalty to the State, otherwise he would become an alien"

What, what, WHAT? Eminent and patriotic fighters like Mr Ismail Chundrigar etc. etc. to owe no civic and national loyalty and allegiance to the homeland of the Muslim Nation, the Pakistan State?

This is tyranny, this is caste Hindu Congress Fascism.

* * *

Referring to the forthcoming partition, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said: "The division is only of the map of the country and not in the hearts of the people."

But it is also in the imprisoned minds of the people

* * *

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon achieved an impassioned speech i.e. opposition to the resolution and exclaimed "I appeal to you to perform your duty. Compared to the people and to the country, the Working Committee is a small thing"

But Tandonji, of course, is—yes.

* * *

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, who, as the report recalls, "moved a resolution for a united India at the Allahabad session of the A.I.C.C in 1947 opposed the present resolution."

Not content with his great and far-reaching contribution of 1942, the ex-General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha is still at it. Bravo!

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi argued that "an immediate revolution or an upheaval" could be achieved by throwing out the Working Committee's resolution, but he asked had they, they who talked of it, the strength to take over the reins of the Congress and Government and added "well, I have no strength for it."

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon has, suggested to Babu Jagat Narain Lal.

* * *

At his prayer meeting on Saturday Gandhiji again described it as Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's "strange idea of Independent Travancore" in which "he hugged the suzerainty of the British" but rejected the suzerainty of the union of the people of India.

And Gandhiji again ignored the probability that Sir C. P. may have quite rightly regarded himself as superior to the Indian people if inferior to the British.

Reaction On Offensive

PRAGUE, June 15 (Reuter) The General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions recorded a belief in its closing session here that "forces of reaction are on the offensive throughout the world."

It names Greece, China, Brazil and Persia as the countries where there had been "reactionary advances."

Ex-Premier Of Hungary On U.N.O.'s Task

NEW YORK, June 15 (Reuter): The Hungarian ex-Premier, M. Ferenc Nagy who arrived in New York by air last night from Geneva was met by Aladar Szegedy-Maszak, former Hungarian Minister in Washington and Lazle Medgyesy, former Acting Consul-General in New York.

At an airport Press Conference, Nagy was asked what action he expected the Big Powers to take in connection with Hungary. He replied "when Big" Powers won the war it was expected by all smaller Powers that there would be no obstacles to free belief of Democratic processes.

M. Nagy denied that he stated at the Shannon airport there is little the United Nations could do in the matter." He added emphatically "It is the firm duty of the United Nations to sit up and investigate whenever it feels the sovereignty of any nation has been threatened. I feel sure, in the case of Hungary, as in the case of any eastern European country, the United Nations Security Council will order an investigation."

BAGHDAD, June 15 (Reuter): The Regent of Iraq, Crown Prince Abdul Ilah, accompanied by President of the Senate, Nuri Ali Said is to visit Britain during the first week of July it was officially confirmed here today

A.I.C.C. Takes Up Princes' Challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

clearly laid down that the Indian Union would consist of the provinces and the States. It was not envisaged that any State could be outside the Union, though it is true that a State was given a certain power, if you like a certain freedom, to decide how to come in. But it was not envisaged that it could keep out ultimately. In the memorandum of May 12, it was stated clearly that the states should either join the Indian Union—that was the primary thing—or, if they did not do so, they must come to some other arrangement with the Union. There is no third way out of the situation, third way meaning independence or special relations with a foreign power.

If a State did not join the Union its relationship with the Union—and there would have to be some relationship—would be not one of equality but slightly lower. The relationship between the two would be that of a certain suzerain power exercising a certain mixture of paramountcy and a certain other State having autonomy but within the limitations of paramountcy and suzerainty.

"We", said Pandit Nehru, "desire no suzerainty or paramountcy. We want freedom for all the people of India but it may be that for a particular period, the interim period before other arrangements can be made and before some of the States can come into the Union we may carry on negotiations with them on a more or less standstill basis all the existing arrangements continuing, because if the arrangements do not continue, then there is chaos. Of course they will not continue, if the States themselves take up any aggressive attitude going beyond those arrangements."

FOREIGN CONTACTS

The other arrangements, Pandit Nehru went on, could not possibly admit of the right of a State to any foreign contacts with any foreign State or, in regard to defence—the right of any independent authority to do what it would. All that was not because we wished to interfere with the States—of course we wished with the people of the States well—but for another and fundamental reason, that these matters affected the security of India. "And we cannot permit anything to happen in India in any State which affects fundamentally the security of India, either in relation to defence arrangements or in relation to contacts with foreign powers. Therefore I want this not only to be realised by the States but I want other countries and powers to realise and appreciate the situation.

"I do not and cannot speak with the authority of Government at the present moment on this subject. Though I happen to be a member of Government, I cannot represent that Government on this subject at present. I am quite sure that I do represent the views of the A.I.C.C. in this matter, and if I have anything to do with the Government that is likely to come into existence two months hence, and which will, I have no doubt, have the power and authority to make this declaration, I should like to say and other countries to know that we will not recognise an independence of any State in India: Further, that any recognition of any such independence by any foreign power, whichever it may be and wherever it may be, will be considered an unfriendly act. (Loud cheers).

QUESTION OF SECURITY

The considerations of security and others which the Indian Union must have in every State in India "cannot be overridden by any unilateral declaration of a State and, therefore, any foreign power which takes an action on the basis of that unilateral declaration will be ignoring our special interests and doing an unfriendly act to us.

I am quite sure that any Government of India that comes into existence two months later will feel that way and will act that way.

Earlier Pandit Nehru said that the Congress had made every effort in the last few months to come to a friendly settlement with the Princes and establish cordial relations with them. A number of States had joined the Constituent Assembly and he invited others to do so. The Congress had relations with the Rulers of the States and did not want to harm any of them but it could not give up its fundamental principle that it was for the people of the States to decide the fate of their States.

The principle of sovereignty of the people had been recognised by the U.N.O. Our own delegation to the U.N.O. stood by the principle of sovereignty of the people when the question of Italian colonies came up. Obviously, we could not enunciate one principle for the people of Tripoli and accept another for the people of India or the States.

PATTABHI MOVES STATES' RESOLUTION

When the A.I.C.C. resumed its session, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya moved the Working Committee's resolution on Indian States.

Dr. Pattabhi said there was no doubt that by the end of this month a very large number of States would have come into the Constituent Assembly. To those who had already come in and to those who were thinking of coming in, the resolution which he had moved offered congratulations.

There were other States like Indore who were wavering—there were yet others like Travancore and Hyderabad who had declared they would be independent. Bhopal too was reported to be thinking of declaring independence.

When the British Government left the British provinces, obviously the paramountcy of the British Government over these States would lapse; but the British had not said that the States could become independent. The Butler Committee had after prolonged deliberations been unable to define paramountcy and left it by saying that paramountcy shall be paramount. The British Crown paramountcy had in the past protected the States from internal aggression and from internal commotion.

If the British people chose to leave the country, British paramountcy might end but paramountcy would remain with the Central Government, by experience, history, fact and indeed by study of theory.

TWO KINDS OF RIGHTS

There were two kinds of rights vesting in the State—Right of Sovereignty and Right of Independence. The Right of Independence was the right to make war or peace. While sovereignty was divisible, independence was visible between the Prince and his people. It really vested in the people but the Ruler could be the embodiment of sovereignty through the consent of the people. But independence was really and absolutely of the people.

The claim of States like Travancore to be independent was, therefore, absolutely untenable, unjustified and ill-conceived. Hyderabad too had stated that it was "entitled to become independent" but Dr. Pattabhi hoped that Hyderabad would yet return to the right path. Travancore had gone ahead and declared it would become independent. The highly educated people of Travancore would, he was sure, give an answer to the Dewan. "Such people cannot be expected to take this insult complacently and they will give a suitable answer to their Dewan."

Appealing to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer to retrace his steps, Dr. Pattabhi said, the Central Government and the Constituent Assembly would always be willing to consider any proposal for a just sharing of the customs and other revenues not only with Travancore but the other States as well. For this purpose, it was unnecessary to go through all the devious processes. Perversity often led people astray.

CONGRESS AND STATES

Seconding the resolution, Mr. Shankerrao Deo said that all-through its fight for Indian independence, the Indian National Congress had made no distinction between British India and the Indian States. Freedom, which the Congress asked for, was for the entire United India. But now with that independence was in sight, some Princes had declared their intention to assume sovereign status for themselves. This could never be accepted by the Congress. The Congress had no intention of interfering with the internal economy or politics of any State but it could not, at the same time, permit any State to remain out of the Union of India against the wishes of its people.

The State Negotiating Committee had accepted the principle of giving at least 50 per cent representation to the people in the Constituent Assembly but now when such a vital decision was to be taken the Princes had decided not to consult them at all. How did Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar know that the masses of Travancore were not in favour of joining the Indian Union? The Congress was not going to recognise any step that did not have the support of the States' people.

AMENDMENTS

Mr. Ajit Prashadjain, Mr. Shiv Lakhpati Singh, Mr. Sushilchander Deb, S. Mohan Singh Sawhni, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, Mr. Abdul Ghani and Mr. Shibban Lal Saxena then moved amendments to the resolution. Mr. Ajit Prashad Jain's amendment was lost while other amendments were withdrawn, when the closure was applied.

Seth Govinddass supported the resolution and said that he did not agree with the argument that as the logical result of accepting Pakistan they could not force the States to join the Indian Union. The Congress did not propose coercing the people of the States into joining the Union, but it could not permit the Princes to decide in an autocratic manner to stay out of that Union.

Pandit Nehru then addressed the Committee.

Winding up the debate on the States resolution Dr. Pattabhi challenged the Princes or Dewans who were 'talking of independence' today to hold a referendum of the people of their States on the question where they wished to cut themselves off from the Union. 'We shall abide by the result", he declared.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Acharya Kripalani, the President, then addressed the House. The House then adjourned 'sine die' at 8 p. m.

SYLHET REFERENDUM

GAUHATI, June 15 (A.P.I.): It is learnt that the referendum to decide Sylhet's future—whether the district will remain within Assam Province or join the Eastern Pakistan State—will be held in the first week of July.

About three hundred polling centres, it is understood, will be opened for the purpose of the referendum and these centres will be distributed in an area of 5478 square miles covering the entire district. About 547615 voters are expected to participate in the referendum. The total population of Sylhet District, according to the 1941 census, is 18,92,117 Muslims and 12,24,485 non-Muslims and in the present electoral roll there are 3,11,707 Muslim and 2,35,808 non-Muslim voters.

The Assam Provincial Congress Committee is likely to meet at Dibrugarh shortly to discuss the question of referendum and other subjects arising out of the new arrangements. The same matters will be discussed at the meeting of the Working Committee of the provincial Muslim League which meets at Shillong on June 22. The All-India Muslim League it is learnt, has set up a committee to go into the Sylhet separation question and the members of the committee are arriving here shortly.

POLICE FIRING IN CAWNPORE

Four Killed And Nine Injured

CAWNPORE, June 15. (A.P.I.): Four persons were killed and nine injured when police opened fire half-a-dozen times to disperse unruly mobs of Muslims, who attempted to take out 'Rajabi Sharif' procession from different places in the city in defiance the order under Section 144 Cr. P.C.

It is learnt that one mob indulged in stone-throwing when the processions were stopped by the police at different places in Venchibagh, Talaq Mohal, Bacai ganj and at Nai Sarak. The police opened fire at these places.

A 24-hour curfew has been imposed throughout the city excluding Juhi, Cantonments, Nawabganj and Civil Lines areas.

Military has been called out and is continuously patrolling the affected areas.

ARSON IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, June 15. (A.P.I.): Property valued at Rs. one lakh is reported to have been destroyed in a fire which totally gutted the house of a well-known literary figure of the Punjab in the Gumti Bazar area yesterday. The fire was a case of suspected arson.

JULLUNDER QUIET.

JULLUNDER June 15. (A.P.I.): Situation in Jullundur continues to be quiet. The authorities are keeping constant vigilance. Tanks and armoured cars are daily patrolling the city and suburbs.

EXPLOSION IN PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, June 14. (A.P.I.): One explosion was heard last night in Peshawar city damaging the wall of a sarai. One case of arson is reported from Kohat where one hut was burned.

FATAL ASSAULT.

CALCUTTA, June 15. (A.P.I.): A case of fatal assault was reported today from Muchipara P. S. area where 9 persons were arrested on the spot, says a Bengal Government press note issued to-night.

Howrah continued to be quiet.

MADRAS BAN EXTENDED.

MADRAS, June 15. (A.P.I.): The Commissioner of Police has further extended up to June 30 the order issued by him on March 16 banning meetings and demonstrations in the city without a license.

HARTAL IN BENARES.

BENARES, June 15. (A.P.I.): The hartal of 1,800 Municipal Sweepers of Benares, as a protest against the imposition of 48-hour curfew on Friday in three Muslim Mohallas, entered its fourth day to-day.

Gandhiji On Travancore Then And Now

NEW DELHI, June 14 (A.P.I.): Addressing the prayer meeting this evening, Gandhiji said:

Travancore was independent when there was no politically unified India. Now that there was secession on purely religious grounds he, (Gandhiji) would have expected a man like Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer to advise the Maharaja of Travancore in no way to emphasise the secession by using, wholly wrongly, the vicious example set by the All India Muslim League.

TRAVANCORE DEWAN'S REPLY TO CRITICS

(Continued from page 1)

in the true interests of the States. We have been inferentially asked to subordinate our loyalty to the State and its ruler to the dictates of a political organisation attempting to establish control over the States.

"If any British Indian in the service of an Indian State should feel that his loyalty is primarily due to the Congress or the ideals from time to time professed by it, his obvious duty is to resign from the service of the State and devote himself to public work and Congress propaganda as Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar is so untiringly doing.

"Personally I hold the view that so long as I am in the service of our Maharaja, my loyalty is primarily due to him and to his State and not to the Congress.

Hardships Of Curfew

We have received the following letter signed by several residents of Sindhi Lane (Khetwadi):—

"The Government of Bombay communique says that stabbing cases occurred in Pydhonie and 59 hours' curfew has been ordered in the surrounding areas. A lane called Sindhi Lane, which has been quite peaceful and which is nearly 3 furlongs away, comes under 117 hours' curfew! Generally speaking curfews are imposed when majority of the residents do unlawful acts of violence, but here is a case where such acts have been committed by solitary professional hooligans and peaceful families are jailed for 5 consecutive days!

We would like to tell the protagonists of Curfew to put themselves and their families in such unenviable conditions and then experience how monstrous it is. Let them hear their babies crying for want of milk or being fed on milk milched at 10 p.m. on Sunday and bought by families on 9 a.m. on Monday for feeding the babies till 9 a.m. Tuesday! Thus our Congress Government are lending their powerful hand to starve men, women and children to quick death, as if starvation by under and bad nourishment was not enough. Congress Leaders are still preaching patience, but it is because the shoe is not pinching them at all. Almost all of them are rich. Let them become lower-middle-class persons sewing others on a salary of Rs. 75 p. m. feed a family of half a dozen souls in these days of controls, when the commodities vanish from the markets only to be traced by payments of four times the value, be without earning for 5 (or God knows how many more) Days under curfew without flour, milk, vegetables, medicines etc. necessities for keeping the body and soul together, even miserably. It is —then that they would realize what Frankenstein they have created.

WELFARE WORK AMONG THE MASSES

Activities Of Satkarya Seva Samaj

(From Our Correspondent)

The Satkarya Seva Samaj, which was formed in Bombay in 1927, has for its objects (1) village uplift, (2) Imparting of religious education, (3) education of the masses, (4) physical training, (5) opening of free lecture classes for children between 8 to 14 years of age, (6) removing of vices, etc. The Samaj has established more than eighteen branches all over the Maharashtra at places like Dhulia, Pimpalner, Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Janjira, Borlai, Shrivardhan, Bagmandle, Anjarle, Harnai-Murud, Karajgaon, Dabhol, Palshet, Guhagar etc.

A gathering of all members and workers in the lecture classes of the branches of the Samaj was held in March 1947 at Shrivardhan, which is a place of historical importance sixty miles south of Bombay. Resolutions with regard to physical, social, spiritual and moral uplift of children of all classes were passed at the meeting. It was decided that the Samaj should have a building of its own where training classes can be conducted to impart necessary instruction to workers in the branches of the Samaj. It was also unanimously decided that as Shrivardhan was a hereditary residence of the Peshwas and as no memorial of any kind was so far raised there in their honour the building which *Satkarya Seva Samaj* intended to erect should be named "*Shrimant Peshwa Mandir.*"

On 11th may the preliminary Committee held its first meeting at Shrivardhan where the rules and regulations were approved and it was decided that they should be placed before the next gathering for sanction. A permanent committee of the following members for raising funds for the building was appointed: Mr. B. V. Tambe (President) Mr. A. K. Dandekar (Vice-president), Mr. M. K. Joshi, (Chairman), Messrs J. R. Pendse and S. A. Dandekar (Secretaries), Messrs. Pendse and Dandekar have been appointed as authorised workers for collecting funds.

The following donations have so far been received :—In cash: Mr. S. A. Dandekar Rs. 1001; Mr. B. V. Tambe, Rs. 151; Mr. R. S. Sansare, Rs. 101; *Promises:* Mr. N. G. Joshi Rs. 501; Mr. M. K. Joshi, Rs. 301; Mr. Vishnupant Joglekar, Rs. 101; Mr. Babasaheb Desai, Rs. 101; Mr. S. N. Joshi Rs. 101; Mr. Balwantrao Avalaskar Rs. 101; Shripadrao Kelkar Rs. 101. Total Rs. 2560/-. Further particulars of the Samaj can be ascertained from Mr. S. A. Dandekar, Vice-President, Satkarya Seva Samaj, Shrivardhan.

PROTEST AGAINST "HAJ TAX"

In the course of a statement issued by him Mr. Saifi Nadvi, Editor of the "Daily Khilafat", (Bombay), member of the Working Committee of the All India Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam and a prominent worker of the All India Muslim League, who had toured the Middle East and specially the Hedjaz along with the All India Muslim League Delegation last year, strongly criticises the policy of the Saudi Arabian Government in imposing what is termed as the Haj tax on pilgrims and has appealed to the Muslim League President and the Jamiat-e-Ikhvan-ul-Muslemin, Cairo, to take steps to get this Tax which, according to the Maulana, has no sanction in Islam, abolished.

Mr. Saifi says, at least this year the Muslims expected that the Government of India would remove all restrictions also it was expected that the control system would be removed and the tax which the Saudi Government levied on pilgrims would be abolished. The collection of tax from the pilgrims is quite unjust and against the Islamic principles."

In his opinion it is also necessary that shipping companies must appoint Muslim officers to look after the interests of Hajis and to provide better facilities and amenities to the pilgrims. With reference to the report that some Muslim capitalists intend purchasing a Haji Line, he says that "if a shipping company is being run by Muslims there must be joint capital of all classes of Muslims in the shape of as many individual shares as possible. Capitalists should not be allowed to usurp the shares, much less in one family, town or company. It should be purely and wholly Muslim owned."

Indian Tennis Players Beaten

BECKENHAM, June 14 (Reuter). The Indian pair Ghaus Mohammed and Iftikhar Ahmed were beaten in the Men's Doubles final of the Kent Lawn Tennis Championships here today by Bill Sidwell of Australia and R. S. Mckenzie of New Zealand by 6-3, 6-3.

Ahmed, partnered by Mrs. E. W. Dawnson-Scott of England, won the mixed doubles title beating Harold Walton and Miss J. W. K. Stork of Great Britain by 7-5, 6-2 in the final.

The Men's singles final was won by Sidwell who beat Torsten Johansson of Sweden, 6-2, 10-8. Rain delayed the start of play for four-and-half hours.

Hidden Hand Behind Disturbances

(Continued from page 1)

ed to stay in the Union no progress and planning would be possible. They must take the warning from China. Continued internal strife and turmoil would bring progress of a nation to a standstill. In arriving at a decision they must look at the international context as well. The picture of the world to-day was one of destruction and impoverishment which by itself might prevent an immediate war, but one could never say what would happen in the future.

NO IMPOSED AWARD.

The Congress, Pandit Nehru declared, could not afford to act in an irresponsible manner by passing high-sounding resolutions. A responsible body must not think in terms of to-day only, but there was a to-morrow and a day after that. It would be ridiculous to suggest that the British do everything before they quitted. The June 3 statement, he said, could not have come about had there been no agreement. It was not an imposed award. Circumstances were such that the Congress agreed to it. It was not like one of those old decisions of the British Government which they could accept or reject The acceptance for which he was wholly responsible, did not mean that *he* agreed to every word in the statement, but he agreed with the fundamental principles therein.

DISTURBED, NOT FRIGHTENED.

The riots in Rawalpindi, Multan, Amritsar, Calcutta, Noakhali, Bihar and elsewhere, Pandit Nehru said, presented the situation in a different light. To suggest that the Congress Working Committee took fright and therefore "surrendered" was wrong. But it was correct to say that they were very much disturbed at the prevailing madness. Homesteads burnt, women and children murdered and why, he asked, were all these tragic and brutal things happening? They could have checked them by resorting to the sword and the 'lathi', but would that solve the problem? Some people from the Punjab had said that the Congress had let them down? What was he to do? Should he send an army? He was sad and bitter and India's heart was broken. The victims in Rawalpindi said that they were being killed in order that the League might rule. The wound, he said, must be healed. With whatever they were able to salvage, they must plan out a programme on the basis of partition.

PARTITION BETTER THAN MURDER

It was sufficient for the House to compare what happened in Noakhali and Calcutta and again what happened in Bihar. By supreme efforts the Congress was able to control the situation in Bihar, but they could do nothing in the Punjab. Why did such things happen in the Punjab and why was the Khizr Ministry broken and how was it no one seemed to be capable of controlling the Punjab disturbances? The answer was patent.

The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution in favour of the Partition of the Punjab into two administrative provinces. Partition was better than murder of innocent citizens. After the resolution was passed, the Committee received numerous complaints from Bengal that Bengal also should be divided. The underlying principle in the case of the Punjab and Bengal was one and the same.

PROBLEM OF THE FRONTIER

Pandit Nehru repudiated the allegation that he and two others decided the fate of millions. The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and other responsible organisations in the province strongly supported the partition proposal.

The next question that arose was, having divided the Punjab and Bengal, had the Congress abandoned the Sikhs and the Hindus? An answer should be found. By High-sounding resolutions the Congress would not be able to help them. Even when the Punjab was one they were not able to help the people. An answer to this problem would no doubt be found. However, there was no reason why the minorities there should be tyranised and persecuted. There might be individual cases of rioting, but there was not much room in future for organised attacks on the minorities. He had nothing much to say about Sind and so far as Sylhet was concerned, there was to be a referendum and he could not forecast the result. He was much worried about the N.W.F.P. If Bengal and the Punjab went out, the Frontier would be isolated. The question was now the subject of consultation between the Committee and the Frontier Leaders.

Deploring the disturbances in the country, Pandit Nehru reiterated that Governmental authority had almost collapsed. The British were no longer interested because they were leaving. This probably explained why some Officers asked the victims who came to them for help to go to him (Nehru) or Sardar Patel for help. They were not desirous of shouldering any further responsibility and many had become callous.

MEANINGLESS CONTROVERSY

Stating that any controversy over the question of Dominion Status 'versus Independence was meaningless, Pandit Nehru said that what the Congress demanded was that the Government should function as a Dominion Government and Conventions must be established. The acceptance of Dominion Status was without prejudice to the Republic Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly But the composition of the present Government was such that no agreement could work and no Convention could be established and the Viceroy, therefore, suggested the June Three statement and the Congress accepted it.

A WARNING. STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

Pandit Nehru said that all talk of Pakistan and Hindustan was due to a misunderstanding. Both from practical and legal point of view India as an entity continued to exist except that certain provinces and parts of certain provinces now sought to secede. The seceding areas were free to have any relations they liked with Foreign Powers. The Government of India was intact and there should be no further confusion of Hindustan and Pakistan and people should not allow such ideas to grow.

"The present, perhaps", Pandit Nehru said: "Is the most difficult period full of trials and tribulations. Today we have to shoulder responsibility. The first thing we have to do is to establish the independence of India firmly and set up a strong Central Government. Having established a strong and stable Government all other programmes will not create much difficulty. The Congress has a heavy responsibility. You must bend all your energies to strengthen the Congress organisation. We have to face dangers, both external and internal and if we are not strong we will go down."

Concluding Pandit Nehru made a passing reference to the Indian States. He said he would have something to say on the subject when the next resolution came up for discussion. However, he was confident that the Congress would be able to deal with and solve the problem of the States. And if they proceeded on the right lines the seceding provinces would also rejoin the Union.

He asked the A.I.C.C. not to vote for the resolution out of any sympathy for the Working Committee, but they must do so out of conviction.

Sardar Supports Statement Of June 3

Acceptance Of Plan Out Of Fear Denied

NEW DELHI, June 15. (A.P.I.): Following Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in a vigorous speech, at the A.I.C.C., this afternoon, extended his full support to H.M.G.'s Statement of June 3. Looking at the Cabinet Mission's proposals, to-day, in the light of his experience in the Interim Government during the last nine months, he was not at all sorry that the State Paper had gone. Had they accepted the State Paper the whole of India would have gone the Pakistan way. To-day, they had 75 to 80 per cent of India, which they could develop according to their genius and make it strong. The League could develop the rest of the country.

The League Council, which met in camera evidently nursed the ambition to capture the whole of India after August 15. It was the duty of every Congressman to work unitedly to make India strong, to build up an efficient army and strengthen her economic position.

The House had listened to their leader Pandit Nehru. Never in the history of the Congress before had the A.I.C.C. had to take a decision on such an important issue. He fully appreciated the apprehensions of his brothers from Sind and the Punjab. Nobody liked the division of India, and his heart was heavy. But there were stark realities of which they should take notice of. The choice was whether there should be just one division or many divisions. The fight to-day was not against the British. The British have no desire to stay on in India, and if, they wished to stay they desired to do so only with India's consent. And definitely they had no desire to govern this country.

CONGRESS MUST FACE FACTS.

The May 16 Plan, Sardar Patel said, no doubt gave them to United India. The Congress agreed to it in spite of its shortcomings. But there was a snag in it. The Plan could not be executed if one or the other party withheld cooperation. Thus the State Paper was in the nature of an imposed award. But the position today was different. The Congress must face facts. It could not give way to emotionalism and sentimentality. They must coolly assess the pros and cons and arrive at a deliberate decision.

Sardar Patel denied that the Working Committee accepted the plan out of fear. We had never known fear. He deeply regretted the many massacres. In one family of 32, there were two survivors. Many were maimed and disabled for life. They had gone through all that. But he was afraid of one thing, and that was that all their toils and hard work these many years should not go waste or prove unfruitful. They worked for independence, and they should see as large a part of this country as possible become free and strong. Otherwise there would be neither 'Akhand Hindustan' nor Pakistan. Further by taking any other course other than the one which the Working Committee had suggested, would not only be injurious, but would also make the Congress the laughing stock of the world. Here was a chance for India to attain her independence. Was she going to throw it away? It would be incorrect to say—first let the British go away, then all questions could be solved. How were they to be solved and what would happen afterwards?

His nine months' in office, Sardar Patel said, had completely disillusioned him of the supposed merits of the State Paper. He had noticed that Muslim officials, right from the top down to the 'Chaprasis', except for a few honourable exceptions, were all for the Muslim League. There should be no mistake about it. Mutual recriminations and allegations were the order of the day. He had watched it for nine months. The police had fired and people told him that the 'Meos' did it. What could he do or what could he say, under the circumstances.

"PAKISTAN IN ACTION".

The May 16 Plan was gone and he was glad. That Plan left much room for conflict and bickerings. The Congress was opposed to Pakistan, but yet the resolution before the House accepted partition. Whether the A.I.C.C. liked it or not there was already Pakistan in action, both in the Punjab and in Bengal. Under the circumstances he would prefer real Pakistan because then they would have some sense of responsibility.

PLAGUE OF COMMUNALISM.

Under the state paper plan the whole of India would have been subjected to an intolerable situation. The communal veto, which was given to the League, would have arrested our progress at every stage. The majority would have to stand and look on and they would have been able to do nothing in the administration. But now they had a chance. They could eradicate the plague of communalism, weightage, etc., which existed in no other Constitution in the world. Now no more weightages. They (League) said that they required corridor, and there was an outcry elsewhere. By shouting back, no problem could be solved. What was required was silent and hard work.

Sardar Patel sympathised with the minority in Sind. But mere sympathy without power was no good. They must build up strength.

He would appeal to Congressmen in general to be prepared to shoulder responsibilities. Internal wranglings would weaken the country.

At first the British said that they would withdraw by June 1948. It was felt that that the intervening period was too long. Now they were going away on August 15, and even this intervening period was too long. The continuance of the present situation each day injured the country.

There should be complete unity, and there was no room for Groups in the Congress. He would invite the opposing groups to join them and share the responsibility for the good governance and progress of their country. Always sitting in the opposition and disagreeing led to dangerous habits.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Sardar Patel said that they had now a great opportunity to develop over three-fourths of India. They had not much time to waste. There was food shortage. There was labour unrest. In Multan and D. I. Khan food and cloth had been burnt. He had been told that for another four years we could not expect any import of textiles and if so even the small ration of 12 yards per head could not be kept up. Conditions were such that everyone should apply himself to his work energetically. He had heard many complaints against the Congress. The Criticism should be met.

WORK HARD FOR FREEDOM.

Freedom was coming. Congressmen should work hard to make that freedom a living thing and to make India strong. They might have a five year plan and work to schedule. They must build up industries. They must build up the army, make it strong and efficient. It would serve no purpose indulging in vague criticism of the Congress. Nor would it do as was the case with the Communists, who alternately backed the British and then the League, to denounce the Congress. The Working Committee had not placed the resolution before the A.I.C.C. in a light-hearted manner but did so with a clear conscience. (Cheers).

INDIAN STATES.

On the question of Indian States Sardar Patel referred to Travancore and said he would like to know how that state could become a Sovereign State. Probably the statesmen who made declarations of independence and sovereignty did not understand the implications of those terms. So long as the Congress continued to have a foothold in Travancore there was no question of "independence and sovereignty."

SWAFFER'S ATTACK ON INDIAN PRINCES

LONDON, June 15 (Reuter).—Attacking the Indian Princes, leading Labour columnist, Hannan Swaffer, writing in today's "People", asked "how long will the Indian masses, having got rid of us (the British), tolerate their economic slavery?

Stating that Indians depended on the "calm judgment" of a few leaders, Swaffer said: "The Princes, who command fabulous riches, will be seen at Ascot, racing some of the most valuable horses in the land.

"Some, who until recently were avowed supporters of British Raj, are demanding complete independence outside the Commonwealth. I do not wonder that Pandit Nehru replies 'They are not free to quit.'

"The heir to the suzerainty of Hyderabad, whose ruler, the richest man in the world, is estimated to own £400,000,000 is here, they say, with a view to persuading the United States, France and Portugal to recognise the independence of his father's State.

"Yet although the Nizam is a Muslim, 85 per cent of his subjects are Hindus.

"In Kashmir, the Maharaja is a Hindu and 85 per cent of his people are Muslims."

Mysore Congress Chief For 'Hindustan Union'

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, June 12.—"If the Dewan were to declare that Mysore is not going to join the Hindustan Constituent Assembly, the people cannot take it lying down. They shall have to arrest themselves against all odds and declare that their future lies with the Hindustan Union. In such a case the representatives of the people of Mysore should elect their chosen leaders and send them to the Constituent Assembly with proper credentials from the freedom loving people of Mysore", observed Mr. K. C. Reddy, President, Mysore Congress, addressing the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly Congress Party

SPRINGFIELD (VERMONT), June 15 (Reuter): A United States Army superfortress crashed into the side of a mountain near here in a driving rain storm early today.

The first rescue party reaching the scene reported four dead near the wrecked aircraft.

LATER—The number of dead person, has mounted to 11.

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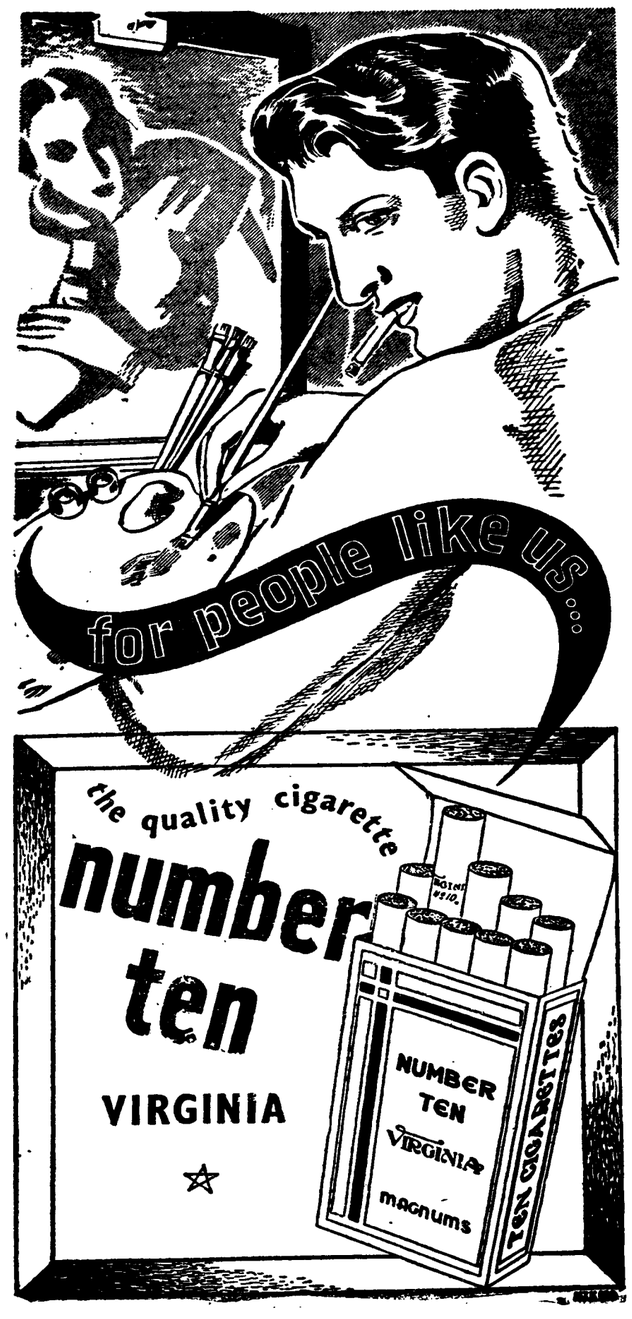

U. S. Charge-Sheet Against Russia

Responsibility For Deterioration In Europe & Far East

ACHESON PREDICTS PERIOD OF "SHOCK AND CRISIS" NEXT YEAR

MIDDLETOWN (Connecticut) June 15, (Reuter) Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Under-Secretary of State, today warned that "financially, Europe is bleeding to death" and predicted a period of shock and crisis would come next year.

Addressing students of the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, Mr. Acheson said, "Two years of crop failures in Europe and one in the Far East, the most severe winter in half a century and inefficiency of industrial plant due to depreciation, have upset all calculations of recovery. Europe has had to use its resources of foreign money and credits, carefully husbanded merely to keep alive.

"Billions of precious dollars saved for machinery, rails, locomotives and harbour equipment have been spent for wheat and coal and heavy shipping charges to carry them.

"Nor will the crisis be purely European. We are today selling twice the value of goods which our customers can pay for with their sales to us. The loss of these sales will have a profound repercussion throughout this land."

Mr. Acheson charged with responsibility for obstructing world recovery the "Soviet Union's pursuit of policies diametrically opposed to the very premises of international accord and recovery."

IN EUROPE & FAR EAST

Mr. Acheson declared: "In Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, over American and British protests, has used its dominant military position to carry on a unilateral policy contrary to the Yalta Agreements, by which free choice of their destiny has been denied to those peoples. Even more important minority Communist regimes fastened upon those peoples have acted to cut them off economically from the community of Europe, curtail their productivity and bind them to exclusive economic relations with the Soviet Union.

In the Far-East, the Soviet Union has dismantled industries in Manchuria, has obstructed economic and political unification in Korea and has not carried out its commitments for the return of Dairen to Chinese administration as a free port.

"These actions have seriously retarded economic recovery and political stability and have contributed vastly to the continuation of poverty and demoralising uncertainty throughout the Far-East.

"In Greece, the task of rebuilding its plant productions and its Governmental services has been threatened with total defeat by civil disturbances aided, equipped and protected by Greece's northern Communist-controlled neighbours. We note the cynical and barefaced 'coup' in Hungary on the very eve of the Hungarian treaty's coming into effect. We note also, two years after Potsdam, that by reason of Soviet unwillingness, we have not achieved German economic unification or written the Austrian treaty.

"As a result, the recovery of Europe has been long delayed—tragically long. The great area east of the Stettin-Trieste line, which contributed so much to Hitler's European economy, has been exploited, disorganised and cut off from Western Europe."

HOOVER WARNS U.S

WASHINGTON, June 15 (Reuter).—A former United States President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Elder Statesman of the Republican Party, today warned that the present United States policy of sending aid to war-disrupted countries of the world was endangering United States' economic stability, but urged that if necessary to prevent starvation, United States' citizens should cut down their own food consumption to send food overseas.

In a letter to Senator Styles Bridges Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Mr. Hoover said. "There is a greater danger of political and economic chaos in the world today than at any time since the war ended. There is more hunger and want today than there was during the war The American people must continue to do their utmost, to prevent starvation We must do our utmost to aid nations in the recovery of their productivity.

"But the greatest danger to all civilisation is for us to impair our economy by drains which cripple our own productivity. The most definite test of the extent of our ability to aid foreign nations is whether we have been over-exporting our resources during the past two years and thus unduly straining our economy."

U. S. To Protest To Russia Again

BUDAPEST, June 15 (APA).—An authoritative American informant said last night there was a possibility that the U.S. State Department would send another note to Russia strongly protesting against unilateral and arbitrary actions taken by the Russian elements of the Allied Control Commission for Hungary.

Prominent among Russian actions previously labelled unilateral by Americans, a list of which is now being compiled by American officials in Budapest, was the military occupation and operation of Hungarian oil fields principally owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Only after repeated American protests—but even then, American officials said, not because of the protests—did the Russians move out of the Maort oil fields in South-Western Hungary.

NEW HUNGARIAN GOVT. "ILLEGAL"

ANKAARA, June 15 (APA).—Andehazy Bela Hashnya, Hungarian Ambassador to Turkey, informed the Associated Press of America last night that he had written to President Zoltan Tildy at Budapest saying he considered the new Hungarian government against the will of the people, and that, accordingly, he could not recognise it as legal.

Informed sources said that they expected Hashnya to follow ex-Premier Ferenc Nagy to America.

"No Soviet Control For Hungary's Police"

BUDAPEST, June 14 (Reuter): M. Deszo Sulvor, leader of the Hungarian French Party, who on Thursday night denounced the Communist-controlled regime set up there recently said here today that his Party would not take part in the elections unless there was international control.

This alone could exclude intimidation and falsification of lists and results he said.

M. Erno Mihalyfi, Minister of Information, said that reports that the Hungarian police force was to be controlled by Russia were without foundation. He said that there were no more than 23,000 present. It was not known how many were political police.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

ROME, June 14 (Reuter).—An agreement between Britain and Italy "as between two sovereign nations on an equal footing" was signed at the Italian Foreign Office here today to facilitate the withdrawal of British troops and to define their status during the 90 days following the coming into force of the Italian Peace Treaty

NAGY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 15 (APA).—Ferenc Nagy, self-exiled former Premier of Hungary, arrived in New York from Geneva last night.

Soviet Hits Back At Britain

LONDON, June 15 (Reuter).—The Soviet Government takes exception to the representations on the Hungarian Crisis made by the British Ambassador, Sir Maurice Peterson, and regards the suggestions made in the name of the British Government as "a fresh attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of Hungary," a "communique" issued by the Information Bureau of the Soviet Ministry for Foreign Affairs—broadcast by Moscow Radio—said today.

When he saw the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, the British Ambassador, the 'communique said, ascribed the changes in the Hungarian Government to "actions of the Soviet authorities who allegedly used some underhand method."

The 'communique' said: "On June 9, the British Ambassador visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Molotov, in connection with the the recent changes in the composition of the Hungarian Government which took place as a result of revealing the former Prime Minister, M. Ferenc Nagy, as a participant in a plot against the Republican Order in Hungary.

"UNDERHAND METHODS"

"Sir Maurice Peterson in his statement ascribed the changes in the Hungarian Government to actions of the Soviet authorities, who allegedly acted in Hungary using some underhand methods.

"This made the British Government doubt the aims pursued by the Soviet authorities.

"He stated further that in the opinion of the British Government, the Soviet Government had decided to nullify the result of the Parliamentary elections in Hungary and take all possible steps in order to dissolve the "Small-holders" party and place in power parties which obtained a minority of votes.

"Sir Maurice Peterson expressed a wish to receive information concerning the case of M. Bela Kovacs, Secretary-General of the Small-holders Party, as well as concerning the intention of the Soviet Government in Hungary.

MOLOTOV REFUTES IT

"M. Molotov, while pointing out that an open trial is being conducted for several weeks by the Hungarian Court in Budapest involving M Kovacs and other participants of an anti-Republican plot and that the British authorities had, and still have, the opportunity to receive full information on the matter, refuted the accusation against the Soviet authorities in Hungary as having no foundation.

"He also pointed out that the underhand methods ascribed to the Soviet authorities in Hungary may be characteristic of British authorities, but they are absolutely alien to the Soviet authorities.

"The Soviet representative in Hungary several times refuted British suggestions regarding interference in the internal affairs of Hungary which are now once again suggested by the British Government.

50 KILLED. IN U. S. AIR CRASH?

NEW YORK, June 14, (UPA): The Pennsylvania Central Airlines DC-4 which was missing since last night was found smashed atop the Blue Ridge Mountains today and an official of the Line said 50 persons aboard must have perished.

James Franklin, PCA Maintenance Director, who located the wreckage from the air said "there's no hope" for the lives of anyone.

The huge plane bound from Chicago to Washington was last reported seen as it flew low in the vicinity of Blue Mount and Hillsboro, Virginia. It sent its last radio message over Martinsburg, West Virginia, at 1730 EST last night in a routine "all's well."

NO SURVIVORS

Searchers tonight reached the wreckage of the Skymaster which crashed on its Chicago-Washington flight but found no survivors among the 50 people aboard.

They had climbed the rugged slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia from a Red Cross base set up near the scene.

PRIMATE LEAVES IT TO CONSCIENCE!

Pastoral Letter On Spain's National Referendum

MADRID, June 14 (Reuter). Spain's Cardinal Primate Enrique Play Daneil issued a pastoral letter, which will be read in all Catholic Churches in Spain, regarding the National Referendum to be held on July 6.

The Cardinal says: "The church exercises its moral duty in recalling the grave responsibility attached to the vote but without giving advice on how to vote leaving this to each citizen's conscience."

ATTLEE PLEADS FOR SUPPORT TO U. N. O.

CANTERBURY, June 14, (Reuter): The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, speaking here today called for the same fervour for the United Nations as was given to the League of Nations and added: "It is literally not merely a matter of life and death for the individual; it is a matter of life and death for civilisation."

"Wars may come from ambition of individuals or ambition of groups, but as a rule people are able to get pressed into aggressive warfare because of conditions of life that makes them reach out for something different," Mr. Attlee continued. "The Nazi regime sprang out of disorderly economics of the world and distress in Europe. We are far too apt to look on the United Nations as a place where statesmen go and disagree; we are apt also to concentrate on the political side of their work and not on the economic side; we are apt to think too much of failures and too little of successes."

Truman On His 'Grand Visit' To Canada

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Reuter): President Truman on arrival here from Canada late last night went immediately to White House. He told newspapermen that he had had a "grand visit" in Canada.

Benares Scavengers On Lightning Strike

BENARES, June 13 (A.P.I.): Eighteen hundred municipal scavengers have gone on a lightning strike. It is stated that negotiations between scavengers' leaders and the municipal authorities were proceeding for some time before the strike began and the municipal authorities received no notice of the strike.

Scavengers' demands include rupees three and annas eight dearness allowance and holidays on Mondays.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

NEW DELHI, June 14. (API): A report has appeared in a certain section of the press that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands will be ceded to he British Government under the new arrangements says a 'communique.

There has been no discussion on this question and the report is entirely without any foundation.

SAINT LOUIS, Missouri, June 15 (Reuter) The present holder of British Open Golf Championship, Sam Snead, tied with the United States player, Lew Worsham on completion of the final round of the American Open Golf Championship played here yesterday. Their score was 282 for 72 holes they have played.

The South African Champion Robbs Locke finished in the third place with 285.

Snead and Worsham will play off their tie today.

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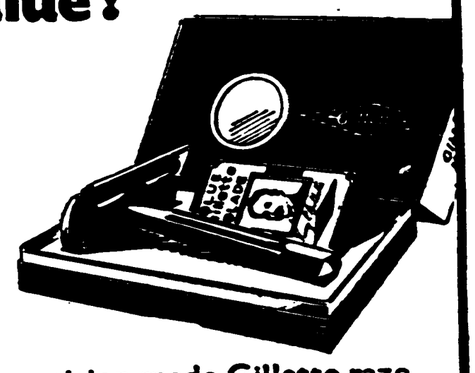

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'GOOD MORNINGS' BEGIN WITH GILLETTE

Rajah's Lands "Forcibly Occupied" By Ryots

But Madras Secretariat Receives No Report Of Incidents In Kistna Dt.

MASULIPATAM, JUNE 14. (A.P.I.): Forcible occupation of lands belonging to the Rajah of Challapalli by ryots under Communist influence in Mangalapuram and a few other villages in Divi Taluk, Kistna District, is reported from Masulipatam.

The ryots are said to have measured the lands and divided them among themselves, the distribution being made at the instance of Communist leaders Agricultural operations are in consequence reported to be at a standstill and if the lawlessness continues, it is feared transplantation which is due to commence now will be delayed.

The ryots are reported to be adopting the method of forcible occupation on the belief that whoever is in occupation of the land will get it free when legislation for the abolition of Zamindari system comes into force. In all about 1,500 acres of land are reported to have been thus occupied by the zamin ryots.

Enquiries at the Secretariat in Madras show that the Government have so far received no reports from the District authorities about the incidents.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM AND EAST BENGAL

CALCUTTA, June 15, (API): Floods have been reported from some parts of east Bengal and Assam, following heavy rains last week.

A severe storm swept over Feni area causing damage to many houses. Several persons have been injured and the condition of one of them is serious. A large area is under water, and the 'aus' crop has been damaged. A telegram sent from Feni yesterday stated that cyclonic weather was still continuing.

Low-lying lands in Noakhali area were inundated following heavy rains on the 12th morning when 3.4 inches were registered in about two and a half hours.

Chittagong also experienced heavy rains during the week, flooding low-lying areas and dislocating communications.

In Tripura state, the Howrah river is in spate and a report from the Capital, Agartala, says that adjacent villages and fields have been inundated. The embankment has collapsed at one point and water has entered Agartala. Some people have been rendered homeless and relief work is being carried out.

Owing to floods in the river Rarak and some of its tributaries, many roads running to and from Silchar town, in Assam, are flooded, including the Sylhet-Cachar trunk road. Water has inundated a large number of villages. Many people have taken refuge in the verandahs of Government offices.

EXODUS STARTS IN LAHORE

Owners Attempt Exchanging Property Between Pakistan And Hindustan

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, June 14.

While the fate of Lahore hangs in the balance awaiting the decision of the Boundary Commission, large number of people have already started quitting Lahore. These include domestic servants labourers, and a sprinkling of business community belonging to the minorities. Sikhs however are determined not to show the white feather. Lahore is their hometown, they say. Unsettled and uncertain conditions which have prevailed in the city for sometime now have contributed largely to the largescale exodus.

The recent four weeks' communal outburst has resulted in bringing business to a standstill. Large number of big business firms have already shifted their head offices from Lahore. Lahore has always been a great centre of news—It has been the birthplace of over two dozen dailies and magazines. But owing to recent political changes, large number of vernacular dailies including a leading English daily are planning to move out of Lahore.

Consequently prices of landed property and houses are showing a downward trend. In many cases owners have been unable to find buyer. A number of advertisements have appeared recently asking for exchange of property between Pakistan and Hindustan areas.

No less worried are Government employees, particularly those belonging to ministerial cadre and belonging to minority communities.

Pathanistan Or Pakistan?

Frontier League Leader's Counter-Charge Against Badshah Khan

PESHAWAR, June 15 (UPI).—Interviewed by the United Press of India, Khan Samin Jan Khan, President of the Frontier Muslim League, vehemently disputed Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's allegation that the Frontier Muslim League leaders during the course of recent negotiations approved the idea of Pathanistan and said: "The present moment is not opportune for giving details. I say this much that I have got solid proof in writing to show that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan offered to enter into negotiations with us on the basis of joining Pakistan."

Asked what he thought about the idea of Pathanistan, Khan Samin Jan characterised it as 'a stunt to confuse' clear issues as mentioned in the Viceroy's plan. He stated that Khan Abdul Abdul Ghaffar Khan could call by whatever name he pleased provided he considered it as an integral unit of Pakistan and he would have no objection to it.

LEAGUE CALLS OFF C. D. IN FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, June 15 (UPI).—The Provincial Muslim League at its meeting yesterday formally called off the civil disobedience movement in the Province.

Before passing several resolutions several committees and departments were formed in connection with the propaganda and organisational work for the coming referendum.

Putting Leaguers Off Their Guard

PESHAWAR, June 14 (O.P.I.): Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Leader of the Opposition, Frontier Assembly, has issued the following statement to the Orient Press of India: "There is no foundation whatever to believe that the Congress Party in the N. W. F. P. will not take part in referendum. This propaganda has been deliberately set on foot by interested quarters to put Muslim Leaguers off their guard. I appeal to Muslim leaguers in particular and Muslims in general to devote all their energies to supreme task of winning referendum."

DACCA TO BE CAPITAL AGAIN

CALCUTTA, June 15, (API): Dacca 270 miles north east of Calcutta, which from 1905 to 1912 was the capital of the province of East Bengal and Assam is likely to be made the capital of the Muslim majority Province of Bengal after the present Bengal province is partitioned.

A notification issued by the Governor of Bengal says that all lands within a radius of 20 miles from the Government House tat Ramna, Dacca are likely to be needed for the purpose. Officers of the Provincial Government have been authorised to survey lands and take steps permitted under Section Four of the Land Acquisition Act.

CALCUTTA ASSOCIATION

CALCUTTA, June 15, (API): A Calcutta Association for the United Nations has been formed at a conference held last evening. The Association will seek to further public interest in the United Nations through the dissemination of information and study of its working.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee, who was leader of the Nationalist Party in the last Central Legislative Assembly, has been elected President of the Association.

ADVOCATE KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, June 13.

In a car accident on Tuesday evening on the Bangalore-Tumkur Road near Dasarahalli, about eight miles from Bangalore, Mr. Vamanamurthi, an Advocate of Bangalore, was killed and four others were injured, one seriously.

Two of the injured later, succumbed to the injuries.

HONGKONG, June 14, (Reuter): Alfred Brian Palmer, former Commander of the Royal Naval Reserves, who was decorated by the King and the Vatican for war service, was today found guilty of two charges of larceny of the China National Relief and Rehabilitation Association property in the capacity of Manager of the Waterway Transport Office here and sentenced to one year on each charge concurrently. Palmer immediately gave notice of appeal and was released on bail of 5,000 dollars

New York Cotton Quiet And Irregular

FEATURES 2 TO 23 POINTS HIGHER

NEW YORK, June 13 (U.P.A.)

Quiet trading and irregular prices featured today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange. Prices firmed latterly in sympathy with the rally in securities and persistence of inflationary sentiment with rumours of an impending rise of 40 per cent in the U. S. buying price of gold. Prices shot up nearly two dollars per bale from the lows before easing slightly again on realizing and hedge selling. Prior to the late upswing, the market was a small affair, drifting downward as traders continued evening up operations in anticipation of a further technical correction after the recent prolonged advance under the leadership of the old crop for July delivery. Leading spot interests did not participate on a large scale today and most orders were coming in in small lots through commission houses, and local and New Orleans operators.

Today's session opened fifteen lower to two higher. July was the easiest under the continuation of Thursday's closing liquidation movement but the pressure subsided later. The final range was two to 13 higher.

CANCELLATION OF SHIPMENTS

The easiness in Dallas, Savannah and Memphis spot markets on Thursday was accentuated by reports that mills in the Memphis area were again cancelling and deferring some of their summer shipments or selling surplus stocks to even up inventory positions prior to new crop arrivals. Increasingly optimistic views on the new crop also accounted for part of the forenoon selling.

Texas cotton men, visiting the New York market, said that the crop in that state may reach 3,000,000 bales next season with the possibility of a total Crop of 13,000,000 bales. With a carryover of 3,000,000 bales, it was pointed out that a crop of that size would give a potential domestic supply next season of 16,000,000 bales compared with the present annual consumption rate of approximately 10,000,000 bales.

The maket sentiment is still mixed but more traders are inclined to favour purchases despite the decided improvement in crop prospects. It was pointed out that the crop still had to pass through a critical stage of development and the present optimism could be modified by unfavourable weather conditions during July and August. Moreover, a big position in July has still to be liquidated and the revival of inflationary sentiment is making traders cautious in pressing on the selling side.

TRUMAN'S RETURN TO WHITE HOUSE RENEWS GOLD-PRICE RISE RUMOURS

WASHINGTON, June 13.

With President Truman's return to the White House from his Canadian visit, the Wall Street rumours of an impending rise in the gold price cropped up again today, and again they were emphatically denied by Treasury Department officials.

Prior to Truman's departure for Ottawa, there was some speculation whether his discussions with Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King would cover a possible boost of the United States buying price for gold. But it was affirmed here today that the gold price was not mentioned at Ottawa.

Moreover, Truman could give the Canadians no assurances that the price would be raised because the President no longer has the authority to raise the gold price. The last change in the gold price came on January 31, 1934, when it was raised from 20.67 per fine ounce to dol. 35.00—the current price.

While Secretary of the Treasury John Wesley Snyder was unavailable for comment, it was recalled that he only last Wednesday emphatically denied any plans for revision of the gold price. While Government officials in some quarters were denying any recent discussion of gold prices—it was known that certain high Treasury officials had closeted themselves behind locked doors most of the day. Among these was Andrew N. Overby, former New York Federal Reserve official, and now, Snyder's chief adviser on international monetary matters and one of the foremost gold authorities in the Treasury.

Another who could not be reached, but who is considered well up on the subject, was Joseph O'Connell, Jr., Treasury General Counsel.

Besides Congressional action which would be required in the event of a raise in the gold price, it was explained that International Monetary Fund officials also would have to be consulted as the United States agreed, as part of its membership, not to change the value of its currency more than ten per cent without specific approval of the Fund. This is required of all members.

NEW YORK SEEDS PRICES

NEW YORK, June 13 (UPA.)

With the exception of black and white pepper, which were quoted at 30-1/4 cents per pound asked and 44-1/4 cents asked, prices of other seeds remained unchanged on the New York Market today.

Black pepper futures remained inactive closing nominally 200 lower to 50 higher. In the spot market, a few sellers were inclined to shade on price ideas with some offerings scaled down to around 30-1/4 cents per pound. Dealers also offered July shipments at 30 cents and around 29-1/2 cents for August shipment. Sellers' ideas on white pepper were also reported to have been shaded one-half to 44-1/2.

Closing prices included: July 30 nom; September 28 nom; October 24 bid; December/January 26 nom; March 26.50 asked: May 25 nom.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET IDLE

LONDON, June 13 (UPA). Extremely idle conditions prevailed during today' session of the London pepper market. White pepper was quoted at 2/3-1/2 nom while the price for black pepper remained unchanged at 1/6-1/4.

WEEKLY NEW YORK SILVER REVIEW

NEW YORK, June 31 (UPA.)

Dullness in the silver market continued during the current week ending today with the price remaining steady at 70-3/4 cents per ounce as supply and demand remained in balance.

Sales throughout the week were made entirely to domestic silver users with no offering from London.

Trade sources reported that a recent request by an Indian firm for 50,000 ounces of gold and 10,000,000 ounces of silver seems to have fizzled. They said they had heard nothing further despite requests for more information.

LICENSES WILL BE REVOKED IF EXPORTERS FAIL TO SHIP LINSEED TO AUSTRALIA

CANBERRA, June 13 (U.P.A.)

Indian Food Secretary Mr. Punjabi after an interview with Australian Premier J. B. Chiefley, today announced the Government of India's warning that licenses granted to India's exporters will be revoked if they fail to discharge their contracts to ship Linseed to Australia. Punjabi said at a press conference that India is anxious to secure a regular quantity of 750,000 tons of Australian wheat each year.

Chiefley will be conferring with Australian Food Minister Pollard on Punjabi's request for emergency shipments of cereals, principally wheat.

BRISK DEMAND FOR GOLD ON MEXICAN MONEY MARKET

MEXICO CITY, June 13 (UPA).

The demand for gold on the Mexican Money Market continued brisk but the selling price remained the same at 4.05. Silver was quiet and the price quoted was 1.01.

China Plans Projects With U. S. Loan

SHANGHAI, June 14 (Reuter): The Chinese Government has submitted to the United States Government details of four projects which it intends to carry out with the 500,000,000 dollar loan earmarked by the Export-Import Bank.

These are reconstruction of the new Tanguku harbour near Tientsin, overhaul of the Canton-Hankow and Chekiang-Kiangsi Railways, importation of raw cotton for industrial purposes and construction of an additional large electricity plant in Shanghai.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited for the fortnight dated 31st May:—

LIABILITIES:—

	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	3,14,06,000
Reserve Fund	2,55,66,000
Contingency Fund	10,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and— Agents, Bills Payable, etc.	1,17,76,84,000
Sundries including Branch —Adjustments	29,96,82,000
	1,53,52,38,000

ASSETS:—

Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	43,56,79,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	7,00,082,000
Bills Discounted	5,23,03,000
Lands & Buildings	99,29,000
Sundries including Branch— Adjustments	24,16,07,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	72,56,38,000
	Rs. 1,53,52,38,000

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Bhowanipore	Dibrugarh	Agra	
Ballygunj		Bareilly	N. W. F. P.
Dacca	C. P. & BERAR	Meerut	Peshawar
Narayanganj	Nagpur.		
Mymensingh	Itwari.	DELHI.	BALUCHISTAN
Chittagong.	Jubbulpore.	Chandni Chowk	Quetta.
Faridpur	Jubbulpore Cantt.	Sadar Bazar	
Khulna.	Amraoti.		RAJPUTANA
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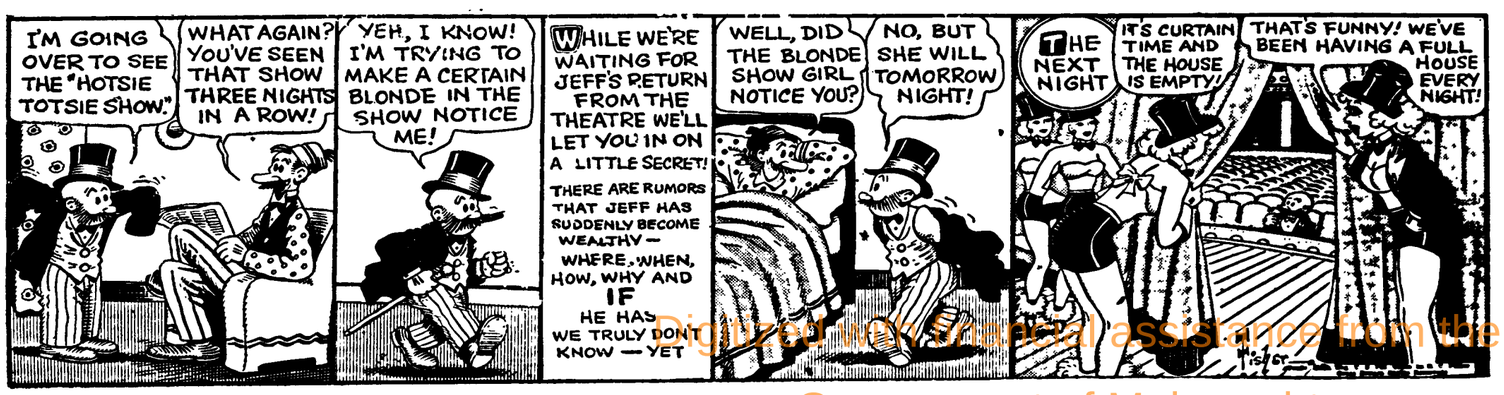
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YEH, I KNOW! I'M TRYING TO MAKE A CERTAIN BLONDE IN THE SHOW NOTICE ME!
WHILE WE'RE WAITING FOR JEFF'S RETURN FROM THE THEATRE WE'LL LET YOU IN ON A LITTLE SECRET!
THERE ARE RUMORS THAT JEFF HAS SUDDENLY BECOME WEALTHY— WHERE, WHEN, HOW, WHY AND IF HE HAS WE TRULY DON'T KNOW — YET
WELL, DID THE BLONDE SHOW GIRL NOTICE YOU?
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Lodging Rs. 35|- per seat. Bus Rly. rear. Apply Box No. 6109, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for New Session commenced 9th June for Specialised Professional Diploma Courses for Bank Officers (C.A.I.I.B.), Company Secretaries (F.C.C.S.), Accountants (R.A., A.A.I.A.) and General Commerce (L.C.C. and D. Com. I.M.C.) etc. Tuition personal or through post. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. (6179)

Hurry up! Last week for enrolling students for Senior Cambridge (December) Examination. Failed Matriculates eligible. Many optional subjects. Oral|postal training. Evening. classes. Prospectus from Bombay Tutorial College, Opposite Jermahal, Dhobitalao. (6071)

Local Self-Government Service. 'L.S.G.D.' Training classes conducted under the joint auspices of this Institute and Government of Bombay for imparting tuition in the administration of Local Bodies commence from 1st July, 1947. 'L.S.G.D.' diploma awarded to successful candidates has been recognised by the Government of Bombay. Classes will be opened at Bombay and also at Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar if sufficient number of students apply for admission at these additional Centres. Matriculates can be admitted even if they have not been previously in service of Local Bodies. For a free copy of the prospectus apply to: Chunilal D. Barfivala, Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (3916)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Purchases of Waste (Hard and Soft) from the India United Mills Ltd., No 5 Mill and will be accepted upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) on Thursday the 19th June, 1947, in their Registered Office. Tender copies can be obtained from Cotton Department E.D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 3989

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.

MEMBERS of the Common Jury summoned for the current criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on 1st floor, Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1947, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

MITHAN J. LAM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 13th June, 1947. 3997

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, invites tenders upto 15-00 hours on Monday 7th July 1947 for Reconditioning of M. S. Distance pieces by welding and machining etc. The Form of Tender Schedule and conditions of Contract can be obtained from the office of the Chief Engineer G.I.P. Railway, Victoria, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2/- per set which sum will not be refunded.

Tenders will be opened at 15-10 hours on Monday 7th July, 1947. 3993

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops) G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 23rd June 1947 for the supply of Coffee Seeds (Peaberry Round) at the Railway's Central Godown Shed No. 3 at Wadi Bandar, Bombay. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above mentioned. 3974

IN THE OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN OF MOVABLE PROPERTY, BURMA.

CUSTODIAN OF MOVABLE PROPERTY ACT, 1945.
Section 8(1) and Rule 3(1).
PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION is hereby made under Sub-Section (1) of Section 8 of the Custodian of Movable Property Act, 1945, that it is proposed to treat all rubber found on absentee owners estates and elsewhere and taken over by the Rubber Project on the re-occupation of Burma, as the property of Rubber Estate owners, who throughout the period of enemy occupation were absent from Burma or who were absent from the district in which their estate is situated and had no representative there. Such rubber estate owners should submit their claims to the Custodian of Property, Burma, 313, Sparks Street, Rangoon by 31st August, 1947, after which date no claims will be considered.

ON PE,
Custodian of Property,
Burma.
Rangoon, the 7th day of May, 1947. (3603)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Inter-Science & B.Sc. Students with keenness and aptitude for Medical line are advised to enquire of Ayurveda Vidyalaya (Medical College) Jamnagar (Kathiawar). (3987)

BUSINESS WANTED

Motor Transport wishes to accept contracts. Apply Jefs and Co., 126, E. Main Road, Dadar. (6184)

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For immediate sale at attractive prices: Completely equipped Ford Chevrolet Mobile Workshops Chevrolet, Dodge 3 ton Lorries; almost new Austin 5 ton lorries; Ford breakdown lorries. All in excellent running order, at Byculla Club, opposite. Bombay Central Station. 6133

FINANCIAL & PARTNERSHIP

Wanted financing partner for established export-import firm with worldwide connections and profitable sole agencies. Only persons who can invest above Rs. 2,50,000 need contact for details P.O.B. 1979, Bombay 1. (6191)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists for selling our Pearl and Horn Buttons apply to: The Chitra Button Factory, Dacca (Bengal). (5845)

Well known mutual concern wants influential Agents to Canvas Life Insurance, Liberal Commission. Right persons Office accommodation allowed. Apply Saldanha, 8, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort. (6207)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000. Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12. Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 1682

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For your requirements in G. G. Brand Fruit Squashes, Fruit Syrups, Jams, Marmalade, Chutnies, Tomato Products, Fruit Vinegar, Toffees and Wooden Toys. Please contact G. G. Products Sales Depot. 190, Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (4014)

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Scheduled Castes candidates to fill a post of Assistant to the Assistant Director of Public Health (Malaria Research) under the Health and Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department, Government of Bengal. The post is included in the Bengal General Service. Pay Rs. 175-380. Age between 30 and 40 years on 1st July, 1947. Qualifications—A candidate must possess registrable University Medical qualification with a University diploma in Public Health. Full details and application form may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pice stamp affixed. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November, 1946, provided that the form used is of the size and shows exactly the wording and spacing of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in handwriting and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own handwriting. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5 under the head "XXXVI-Misc." 1st August, 1947. (4010)

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

WE ARE PLEASED to announce that a Branch of the Bank was opened at Sibu, Sarawak on 11th June, 1947. (4007)

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY
NOTICE

IT IS NOTICED that a very large number of packages booked from many stations are lying in Goods Sheds in a partly broken state as they were packed with a very inferior quality of packing materials not strong enough to withstand normal handling during transit.

Scarcity for good packing materials is over with the end of war. Hence there is no reason why good packing materials may not be used now and thereby avoid damage to consignments by breakage and consequent loss of contents during transit.

Consignors are, therefore, specially requested to use good packing materials and have the consignments securely packed before despatch to avoid consequential loss.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC MANAGER. (4006)

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for Reconditioning of Scrap Brass Boring quality No. 1. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date 7-7-1947 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) 3975

FOR SALE

ONE COTTON GINNING & PRESSING FACTORY, situated at Warora in the Central Provinces. Interested buyers should apply for particulars to Box No. 3959. "Bombay Chronicle."

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS. LTD.
LOSS OF ALLOTMENT LETTER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotment Letter No.(s) 7832 dated 22nd January 1946 in respect of 50 Share(s) numbered 852533 to 852582 of The Associated Cement Companies, Limited, standing in the name(s) of Mr. Maneklal Parshottam Amarshi and Mrs. Javerbai Maneklal of Calicut, Malabar has/have been LOST or MISLAID, and the undersigned has/have applied to the Company for delivery of the Share Certificate(s) for the said Share(s).

Any person in possession of the said Allotment Letter and/or having any claim to the said share(s) should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at No 1, Queen's Road, Opp: Churchgate Rly. Station, Fort, Bombay within one month from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the Share Certificate(s) if they think fit.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1947.

MANEKLAL PARSHOTTAM AMARSHI,
JAVERBAI MANEKLAL
Signatures of the Shareholder(s) 6205

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Shree A G. Jain High School 10, Tholasingam Street, Madras. 1, three Secondary Grade trained teachers (matriculates or S.S.L.C.'s with S.T.C. or equivalent qualification) qualified to teach Gujrati as second language and medium of instruction for non-Language subjects for the lower secondary classes, Forms I to III. Scale of pay Rs. 45-3/1-55 plus Rs. 20 North Indian allowance plus Rs. 18 Dearness allowance. Apply to the Correspondent. 4015

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1947 at 4 P.M. at the Office of the Chamber, 371, Hornby Road, Bombay.

All the members of the chamber are cordially invited to attend the Meeting.

By order of the Committee,
S. M. JAMIL,
Secretary 6206

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

THE LAST DATE for the receipt of applications for the post of Lecturer in Chemical Engineering has been extended to the 31st July, 1947.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar. 4005

NOTICE.

WANTED A PACKER for Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot of Co-operative Department at Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort Bombay, on Rs. 30/- p.m. plus temporary additional pay of Rs. 5/- p.m. plus dearness allowance at the rate sanctioned by Government from time to time. The candidate should have studied atleast upto IV English standard and should have some experience in the line. The post is temporary and services are terminable by one month's notice. Applications giving details of age, domocile, practical experience and educational qualifications should reach the Special Officer, Cottage Industries Products, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay ON OR BEFORE 30TH JUNE, 1947. 4016

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates of all communities to fill a permanent gazetted post of Assistant Agricultural Engineer in the Bengal Agricultural Service. Pay Rs. 150-650. In the case of a specially qualified candidate intial pay at a rate higher than the minimum of the scale may be granted on the basis of his qualifications, age and experience. Age should not ordinarily be over 25 years on 1st February, 1947. A relaxation of the age-limit will however be made by Government up to 35 years in case of candidates possessing special qualifications. Qualifications—A candidate must hold a degree in Mechanical Engineering or Agricultural Engineering of an Indian or Foreign University: experience in designing and application of Agricultural machinery will be considered additional qualifications. Preference will be given to candidates who are natives of or permanently domiciled in Bengal. Full details and application form may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pice stamp affixed. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November, 1946, provided that the form used is of the size and shows exactly the wording and spacing of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in handwriting and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own handwriting. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5 under the head "XXXVI-Misc.", 7th July, 1947. 4012

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES,
Office of the Regional Disposals Commissioner,
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY

TENDERS are invited for the purchase and removal of:—

STORES	QTY. Nos
Brushes steel wire for cleaning the interior of Boiler tubes.	596
Brushes steel ribbonspiral type	925

A complete list of stores together with permits for inspection ex site can be obtained from this office.

LOCATION:—R.I.N. Stores Depot, Mankhurd.

Superscribed reference: Tender No. RCS/93005/22-MS. Last date due on 7-7-47 4 P.M. Tender Forms along with the detailed lists of stores can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5/- per set (not refundable).

Offers should be sent on tender forms enclosed in double covers, the inner to be sealed and superscribed with the above reference number and should remain open for acceptance upto 7-8-47. Earnest Money (refundable to unsuccessful tenderers) of 10% of the total offer should be deposited in the Reserve Bank of India/Imperial Bank of India/Government Treasury under head of Accounts Revenue Deposit in favour of the Regional Commissioner. Disposals, Southern Circle Tenders not accompanied by such Treasury/Bank receipts will be ignored. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

No guarantee is given of the quantity/quality or suitability of the above stores Sale will be subject to the conditions of Contract Con. 117 obtainable at this office 4009

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE PATIALA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in Patiala State)
(The Liability of the Members is Limited)
NOTICE

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of THE PATIALA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at 1, Queen's Road, (Opposite Churchgate Railway Station), Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 7th July, 1947, at 3-15 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1947.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of The Company WILL BE CLOSED from Monday, the 30th June to Monday, the 7th July, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
For The Patiala Cement Company, Limited,
CEMENT AGENCIES, LTD:
Managing Agents
HARIDAS GOPALDAS,
Managing Director
9th June, 1947.

NOTE:—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable on and after Monday, the 14th July, 1947, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Monday, the 7th July, 1947. 4003

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male candidates to fill two posts of Superintendent of Agriculture (Poultry) in the Bengal Agricultural Service under the Director of Agriculture, Bengal. Of these, one is reserved for a Muslim and the other for a member of the Scheduled Castes. Pay Rs. 150-650. A higher initial pay may be granted to a specially qualified candidate on the basis of his qualifications, age and experience. Age must not be over 25 years on 1st March 1947. The age limit may be relaxed in special cases. Qualifications—A candidate must have a University degree in Agriculture or Veterinary Science with special training and experience in poultry keeping on a large scale. Preference will be given to candidates who are domiciled in Bengal. Full details and application form may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pice stamp affixed. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November 1946 provided that the form used is of the size and shows exactly the wording and spacing of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in handwriting and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own handwriting. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5 under the head "XXXVI-Misc.", 7th July, 1947. 4011

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOORMAHOMED ABDUL GANI, of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure called or known by the name of "Aseao Agnerao" situate, lying, and being at Portuguese Church Road at Dadar, now known as the 50 Feet Cross Road in the Town Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to Collector's bill 708.50 square yards but upon actual measurement 707 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638, New No. 4586, Old Survey No. 408, New Survey No. 1846 and bearing Cadastral Survey No 1/1254 of Lower Parel Division and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No 3349(1), 3349(2), 3349(3) and 3350 and Street Nos. 813A and 813B and 814 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North Partly by the property of Mrs Maria Leiticia Lobo and partly by the property of Luiza Appolina D'Souza, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Haji Hussein Mahomed on or towards the East by the land belonging to Benjamin Fernandez and on or towards the South by the public road known as Fifty Feet Cross Road

Dated this 16th day of June, 1947.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchasers Attorneys. 4018

PUBLIC NOTICES

MILITARY ENGINEER SERVICES

THE GOVERNMENT of India have made special arrangements whereby Bills and Claims submitted by Contractors for work performed under the Military Engineer Services during the period of World War No. 2, shall be investigated with a view to immediate settlement.

All such bills, claims, etc., should be submitted at once to the Chief Engineer of the Command in which the alleged work was performed and should be accompanied by details giving the Contract Number and date, or Works Order and date, and copies of all relevant correspondence, etc. to support the claim.

No claims after 31st July 1947 will be considered 3953

NOTICE.

MY ATTENTION has been drawn to the advertisement published by Mr. R. S. JUNNARKAR of Messrs. Rajhuns Film Productions in the "Bombay Chronicle" on Tuesday, the 10th June, 1947 in connection with 6 Hundies given to me by him on the Dissolution of Partnership of Rajhuns Film Productions. I deny that Mr R S. JUNNARKAR gave me 6 Hundies to get Rs. 11,800 cash for him as is falsely stated therein. I am not a broker dealing in Hundies, but was a partner of Mr. R. S. JUNNARKAR in the Rajhuns Film Productions. I say that Mr. R. S. JUNNARKAR is liable to pay me Rs. 11,800/- in consideration of my retiring from the partnership of Messrs. Rajhuns Film Productions. As on the date of Dissolution of Partnership Mr. R. S. JUNNARKAR could not pay me Rs. 11,800/- in cash, I reluctantly accepted the six Hundies mentioned by him in the advertisement only to accommodate him. I say that Mr. R. S JUNNARKAR is bound to honour these Hundies on their respective due dates.

Dated this 14th day of June 1947.

VASANT K. PRADHAN. 4017

FLY

AMBICA AIR LINES
BOMBAY—BARODA—AHMEDABAD
TUESDAY & FRIDAY
Return
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
BOMBAY—RAJKOT
MORVI
MONDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
CITY BOOKING OFFICE:
N. M. Wadia Building, Bell Lane Fort Bombay
Phone: 34863
Juhu Aerodrome 66358

AUCTION SALES.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KURLA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay as Receiver in Suit No. 668 of 1946 (Bai Khatrabai vs. M. Y. Tripathi) M/s. BENNETT & CO., will TODAY, MONDAY, 16th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Leasehold land with 3 chawls, admeasuring about 1046 sq. yds. at Kurla and known as "Siddha Mahal", bearing Municipal Nos. 177, 178, 179 and bounded on the North by Belgrami Road, on the South and East by the Roads, of Kurla Estate and on the West by leased land of Kurla Estate.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to M/s. Khanderao Laud & Co., Court Receiver's Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING misc. stores lots will take place to-day at 10 A.M. (S.T.) at P.E.D. Hajl Bunder.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, including bags of G. N. Seed, cottonseed, Mohaseed, Mustard seed, Jira Seed, Salt peter, K. Gunny bags, Shoes, machinery parts, soap, country medicine, tins, caustic soda, barrels of oil, grease, Drums, Glass chimneys, Dates, etc., on Monday, 30th inst. at 12 Noon (S.T.) under instructions from the G.I.P. Rly. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890.

Terms: 50% deposit, delivery on 9-7-47.

AUCTION SALE OF About 3000 yards American Rayon Satin, white size 41" on TUESDAY 17th Inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 72, Meadows Street, under instructions from M/s. Bansidhar Gopaldas & Co. and on a/c & at the risk of Hathiwala Cloth Manufacturing Co., defaulting purchaser.

Terms: 25% deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
OFFICE OF THE A. D. L. H. D. BOMBAY, S.Q.R. AREA.

By order of the above Office we shall sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 20-6-47, at 11 A.M. (S.T.) at Petrol Installation, Ferry Wharf, the above installation, pipes, bends, tanks, and 1 V8 pump.

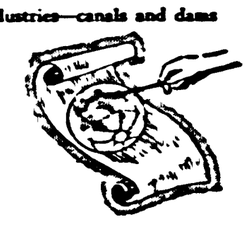
CRAWFORD & CO

4th WEEK! Sec—Central Studios'
"MITTI"
Produced by:—
JAYANT DESAI
KHURSHID & SADIQALI
KRISHNA Dubash Theatre
Daily: 3-30 & 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

BLUE PRINT of New India

On 20th February last the Britishers announced their decision to quit India by June 1948. Before Freedom is actually obtained the mighty minds of India are busy making plans for that radiant future.

Schools for all—Expansion of Industries—canals and dams for easier irrigation—houses for the poor—amenities for the depressed—all these have to be planned in advance.



Keeping pace with this torrent of engaging thoughts, "STAR PAPERS" are marching on.

"STAR" always means the paper for India's National Planning.

STAR PAPER MILLS LTD.
HEAD OFFICE CALCUTTA
MILL
SAHARANPUR, U.P.

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